

50 كذا من الاصل

# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

30,038 \*R PARIS, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1979 Established 1887

## Rhodesia Talks to Open Uncompromising Mood

By R.W. Apple Jr.  
ON Sept. 9 (NYT) — At the start of this week's conference on Rhodesia, widely regarded as a chance to achieve a solution to the 14-year-old southern Africa, issued unambiguous statements as they gathered in London this weekend.

London opens tomorrow for the first time since the House of Commons, where the issue of Rhodesia was debated, has been a major effort by the Conservative government of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher to end the war in Zimbabwe and establish a majority government in Salisbury and the rest of Africa.

With the white Rhodesian government's declaration of independence, the last of the key participants to arrive.

He was given immunity from prosecution for the illegal breakaway to enable him to make his first visit to Britain since Rhodesia decided to go it alone.

"I had a very pleasant entry into Britain," said Mr. Smith, who seemed determined to maintain a low profile from the start. "I looked down from the plane and saw a nice green patch and realized it was Twickenham rugby ground. It brought back some pleasant memories. I have seen some very nice matches there."

**Demonstration**

Mr. Smith, a minister without portfolio in the racially mixed government of Prime Minister Abel Muzorewa, but still the principal spokesman for Rhodesian whites, was greeted at his hotel with a demonstration by about 100 anti-apartheid activists. Asked how he thought the conference would go,



Ian Smith of Rhodesia, center, walks past a trash can as he arrives at Heathrow Airport on Sunday for the conference.

newspapers painted a gloomy picture of the prospects for success at the conference.

In an analysis by Colin Legum, the Observer described the chances of any real achievement as "extremely slender." And the News of the World, which has Britain's largest Sunday circulation, said that "the scene was set for an early walkout" by the Patriotic Front.

However, officials in the Foreign Office who have been preparing for the conference were cautiously optimistic. Although they recognized the difficulties, they said the conference was a necessary step towards a peaceful settlement.

## In Final Declaration at Havana Nonaligned Nations Assail Mideast Pact

By Susan Linnee  
HAVANA, Sept. 9 (AP) — The summit conference of nonaligned nations ended today with a resolution "energetically condemning" the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty and the Camp David talks that led to it.

The peace treaty condemnation, part of an overall final declaration, capped six hours of debate on one of the most divisive issues at the conference. The declaration is to serve as a guideline for the movement over the next three years until the next summit, scheduled for 1982 in Baghdad.

For six days, one more than was scheduled, delegates struggled to determine whether the movement should continue to be nonaligned or take the anti-imperialist tack proposed by Cuban President Fidel Castro.



President Fidel Castro

In a closing speech, President Castro, the conference host, said his stewardship of the movement in the next three years is "not to benefit Cuba." This evidently was a response to critics in the 95-member group who feared that he would try to push the nonaligned movement closer to the Soviet bloc.

After a nightlong, 13-hour closed-session, the summit delegates approved the overall declaration, which contained a wide-ranging attack on U.S. foreign policy but also preserved the movement's independent character.

**African Opposition**

The hard-line Arab bloc, which earlier had proposed the suspension of Egypt from the nonaligned movement, settled for the resolution condemning the peace treaty after it ran into solid opposition from the numerically powerful African bloc. But the delegates agreed to assign a committee to review Egypt's peace initiatives and decide whether President Anwar Sadat's government should be suspended.

The delegates ignored fervent appeals from Boutros Ghali, Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs, who said his government's initiative did not amount to a separate peace with Israel but a first step toward an overall Mideast settlement.

Mr. Ghali appeared to have won the fight Friday when the movement's political committee was hopelessly divided on the Egyptian question. The issue then was referred to the presidential commission, which is weighted heavily against the Egyptian cause. The condemnation was approved there and the recommendation was passed on to the full meeting.

The conference, split on the question of which competing faction in Cambodia should occupy that country's seat in the movement, decided to appoint another committee to study the issue. The seat was left vacant at the conference.

Lisandro Otero, spokesman for the Cuban Foreign Ministry, said neither the deposed Khmer Rouge government of Pol Pot nor the Vietnamese-backed government of Heng Samrin would represent Cambodia in the nonaligned movement until the issue is resolved.

When the summit was over, Mr. Castro embraced Yugoslav President Tito, the driving force behind efforts to keep the nonaligned movement on a middle course between the superpowers.

Marshal Tito, 87, led a bloc of relatively moderate members in the confrontation with Cuba and other pro-Soviet states. The final declaration reaffirmed the movement's independence in an apparent victory for the Tito camp.

The leaders gave a standing ovation and special tribute to Marshal Tito, who was described as "the embodiment of nonaligned principles" in a homage delivered by Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure.



Jean Seberg with companion Ahmed Hasmid recently in Paris.

## Actress Jean Seberg and Dead in Paris Car

Sept. 9 (UPI) — American actress Jean Seberg, 40, was found dead in her car here last night after she disappeared from her Paris apartment today. She was found in a car, which she had driven to a parking lot near her apartment, and was found with a bullet wound in the back of her head.

She was found by a passerby who called the police. The car was found with the windows shattered and the door open. The police are investigating the case and have not yet announced the cause of death.

Seberg was a well-known actress and model, and was married to the late Senator Robert Kennedy. She was found in a car, which she had driven to a parking lot near her apartment, and was found with a bullet wound in the back of her head.

## Council Leaders Prevail U.K. Labor Talks End on Moderate Note

By William Tuohy  
LONDON, Sept. 9 — The annual meeting of British labor unions, many of whose members entered the conference in a pugnacious mood toward the Conservative government, ended on a note of moderation.

Throughout the five-day meeting of the Trades Union Congress (TUC) at Blackpool, the fairly conservative hand of the ruling General Council apparently prevailed, with anti-government declarations kept in a surprisingly low key and with some of the more radical proposals held in check.

But ministers in the government of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher are under no illusions that the coming winter will prove to be mild, particularly when the unions launch their annual round of demands for pay increases.

Nevertheless, the Cabinet could be encouraged by the fact that the TUC at large voted against a proposal for the members to resist the government's anti-union policy by "all the means within their power," including "mass demonstrations in various parts of the country." The measure, strongly supported by leftist delegates, was opposed by members of the General Council and was defeated.

About 12,000 delegates representing 112 unions with a claim to membership of 12 million workers attended the conference, which ended Friday.

The Conservative government has vowed to introduce union reform bills in the next session of Parliament. Among the proposed measures are a ban on secondary picketing and legislation to ensure democratic voting within the unions and to make the unions more subject to legal action.

In addition to those proposals, the unions are unhappy with Mrs. Thatcher's announced intention to denationalize some of Britain's biggest industries. And the unions fear that the government's tight budget and monetary policies will increase unemployment — certainly in the long run, at least.

But the trade unions, and particularly the moderate secretary-general, Len Murray, went into the conference realizing that the unions were at a low level of popularity among British voters — and even among some leaders of the Labor Party.

Thus, while militant union members at last week's conference were ready to take on the Conservative government with fiery challenges, the major leaders of the union movement opted for a more restrained public approach.

They were still smarting from the remarks of Sir Geoffrey Howe, the chancellor of the exchequer, that they must "face reality" and leave the economic "dream world in which people can be paid more without producing more."

However, Tom Jackson, the conference chairman, argued that the government could not expect the unions to restrict pay demands while the government itself was no longer pursuing a price-control policy and was adopting policies that would foster unemployment.

Mr. Carter said that he believed that it would be easier to secure Soviet approval of the strategic arms accord than it was of the Panama Canal treaties last year. "But I don't underestimate the difficulty," he said. "I live with it every day."

Friday, in a brief public statement, Mr. Carter said that the United States would use "firm diplomacy" in raising the issue of the brigade's presence with the Soviet Union, but urged the public to avoid panic and exaggeration. He did not discuss the pending strategic arms accord in that statement, but he did so in the interview with out-of-town editors that was conducted at the White House earlier in the afternoon.

## Opposes Linking Issue to Pact, He Tells Senators Carter: Soviet Troops in Cuba Unrelated to SALT

By Bernard Gwertzman  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 (NYT) — President Carter says that the strategic arms limitation treaty should be approved by the Senate "on its own merits" without relation to Soviet activity in Cuba or other parts of the world.

In an interview with visiting editors that was released by the White House yesterday, Mr. Carter, for the first time since the controversy arose, took issue with those senators who have advocated linking the passage of the treaty to the removal of the recently discovered Soviet combat brigade in Cuba.

Mr. Carter said that he believed that it would be easier to secure Soviet approval of the strategic arms accord than it was of the Panama Canal treaties last year. "But I don't underestimate the difficulty," he said. "I live with it every day."

Friday, in a brief public statement, Mr. Carter said that the United States would use "firm diplomacy" in raising the issue of the brigade's presence with the Soviet Union, but urged the public to avoid panic and exaggeration. He did not discuss the pending strategic arms accord in that statement, but he did so in the interview with out-of-town editors that was conducted at the White House earlier in the afternoon.

Asked by an editor how Americans could be expected to avoid linking the strategic arms accord to Soviet actions in Cuba, the Middle East and Africa, Mr. Carter replied:

"I'm convinced that SALT-2 ought to be passed on its own merits. I'm convinced that SALT-2 contributes to the security of our country, and I'm convinced that SALT-2 enhances the prospect for world peace. I'm convinced that the rejection of SALT-2 would cause each one of the inevitable competitive interrelations between ourselves and the Soviets in the future to be magnified in their importance and become a much more critical problem than what that same incident with SALT-2."

He said that there would always be "peaceful competition" with the Russians, and to link the treaty with some action or inaction of the Soviets, or for them to link it with some action or inaction of ours, "I think would not be in the best interest of the American people."

Mr. Carter and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, in their public statements, have avoided calling for the withdrawal of the 2,000- to 3,000-man Soviet brigade, and have declined to state what action the Soviet Union should take to resolve the crisis.

Some officials have suggested that when Mr. Vance meets with Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin in coming days firm Soviet assurances about the brigade's mission may be sought. The administration would like to be sure that the brigade has no offensive mission outside of Cuba.

**Brzezinski Is Cautious**

Zbigniew Brzezinski, the White House national security adviser, told the editors in an interview also released yesterday that "with firmness, resolve but also restraint, we can work this problem out."

When asked to compare the current situation with the Cuban "missile crisis" of 1962, when Soviet missiles were removed from Cuba, Mr. Brzezinski said, "We are dealing today with a different situation, and I think we should be very careful."

He said that analogies should be avoided "that enflame the situation or that create the impression you are dealing with a strategic confrontation of the 1962 type."

"We are not," he said. "It's a different problem, and I'm confident that if there is mutual restraint and mutual recognition that each side has to be sensitive to the concerns of the other, that we will work this out."

As to the question of linkage with the strategic arms accord, he said that it would be "fundamentally prejudicial to our interests to link SALT-2 to Soviet behavior elsewhere."

"It really is, I think, self-defeating and if I may even go even further than that, escapist," he said.

The administration has said that it had no firm information on why the Soviet brigade was in Cuba and that was one of the questions Mr. Vance intended to ask Mr. Dobrynin.

## CLA Files Show Scope of Domestic Spying Operation Chaos Had Same Status As Foreign Intelligence Program

By Timothy S. Robinson  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 (UPI) — The Central Intelligence Agency considered its spying on U.S. political and civil rights leaders such as Sen. Robert Kennedy and Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. as having the same high priority as its intelligence-gathering on the Soviet Union and China, according to CIA files.

The previously undisclosed CIA files, obtained by The Washington Post last week, were declassified about two years ago by the CIA and turned over to plaintiffs in a civil lawsuit challenging the legality of Operation Chaos, the CIA's domestic spying program in the late 1960s and early 1970s.

The documents, being released by The Post, are among approximately 200 pages of such material scheduled for public release this week.

The documents, being released by The Post, are among approximately 200 pages of such material scheduled for public release this week.

The documents, being released by The Post, are among approximately 200 pages of such material scheduled for public release this week.

Operation Chaos was begun in 1967 when President Johnson asked the CIA to determine whether anti-war activity was being financially or otherwise supported by foreign countries. It was disclosed in The New York Times in late 1975, and was probed at length by a presidential commission headed by Vice President Nelson Rockefeller and a Senate select committee headed by Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho.

The program apparently intensified in May, 1969, when Mr. Helms instructed that "operational priority of MHCHAOS [the CIA code name] activities in the field is in the highest category, ranking with Soviet and Chinese (Chinese Communist) data," according to a CIA memo.

The CIA has contended that the Chaos program was always a minor part of its activities, with later CIA Director William Colby once describing it to President Ford as a "low-cost collection program."

Within a year after the high-priority instructions from Mr. Helms, the head of a CIA field office informed superiors that "I do not think it is the sort of thing that we should be involved in," according to a CIA memo.

**Function of FBI**

He said that even if it were considered "passive" intelligence collecting, "there is a natural tendency when an interesting report is received to request additional details, then the action begins."

He said the domestic collection of data on U.S. citizens is "clearly the function of the FBI and not the CIA, and I think we would find it difficult to justify what we're doing."

The CIA Inspector General's report two years later re-emphasized what it called "numerous signs of uneasiness over the agency's role" because Chaos "appeared to constitute a monitoring of the political views and activities of Americans not known to be or suspected of being involved in espionage."

"Some rather strong language was used in describing what was understood to be the thrust of MHCHAOS, and several officers said they wanted no part of it," the Inspector General said. He said many officers felt the agency would "find itself confronting a major crisis" if the program became known publicly.

**Helms' Reaction**

Mr. Helms' reaction, according to another CIA memo, was to suggest that the person heading the program "become identified with the subject of terrorism" rather than domestic spying activities, while continuing the same operation.

There have been reports that the CIA kept files on 10,000 Americans and some data on 300,000 others. The recently disclosed materials appear to confirm for the first time the names of some of those watched.

Among those listed in a computer printout were former House of Representatives member Bella Abzug, D-N.Y., and Rep. Ronald Dellums, D-Calif., as well as Mr. Kennedy and Mr. King. The CIA also maintained what it called "sensitive files" on individuals.

An attempt by the plaintiffs to make these documents public in January, 1977, was blocked by a federal judge when she was informed that they planned a news conference concerning the materials.

The plaintiffs, represented by the American Civil Liberties Union, had U.S. District Judge June Green reversed by the U.S. Court of Appeals, which said her order preventing disclosure of the materials presented serious First Amendment problems.

## Exiles Flock Back to Brazil Under Measure of Amnesty

By Warren Hoge  
RIO DE JANEIRO, Sept. 9 (NYT) — Brazilians who have been living abroad during the 15 years of military rule here were flocking home last week to delirious airport reunions in the wake of a government amnesty.

Beneficiaries of the most dramatic step yet taken by Brazilian leaders' political "opening," the hundreds of arrivals are the first of an estimated 5,000 exiles expected to return.

The most notable among them, former Gov. Leonel Brizola, ended his 15-year exile Friday with a visit to the cemetery where his mentor, the populist dictator Getulio Vargas, and his brother-in-law, Joao Goulart, the president deposed by the 1964 military coup, are buried.

The amnesty law that President Joao Figueiredo signed Aug. 28 applies to all but an estimated 200 Brazilians accused of political acts involving violence. The administration has hinted that some of them will be individually pardoned after case-by-case studies.

Among those returning last week were teachers, businessmen, politicians, journalists and students who lost their civil rights under military procedures then in effect.

**Popular Figure**

Mr. Brizola, who in the early 1960s appropriated companies in his state of Rio Grande do Sul and called for national revolution, remains the most popular politician in the country after Gen. Figueiredo, according to a recent government poll.

His thinning hair streaked with gray and his language mellowed by the years spent in Uruguay, Portugal and the United States, Mr. Brizola said he planned to reorganize the Brazilian Labor Party, once

headed by Mr. Vargas and later by Mr. Goulart and banned since 1965. Mr. Brizola has said his political views today more closely resemble those of European social democrats and North American liberals.

"I return with no feelings of revenge," he said on crossing into Brazil from Paraguay, where he had flown Thursday from New York. "We are living in a new epoch, and we will turn to full participation in the national life in a constructive manner. Because of this, I don't think we will encounter any opposition from the military."

The Labor Party will be allowed to come back into existence under a reform that the Figueiredo administration has promised to send to Congress later this month. The reform will involve a recasting of the law that permits the existence of only two parties, the pro-government National Renewal Alliance and the official opposition party, the Brazilian Democratic Movement. The country is expected to emerge with four major parties.

The "opening" process here has already seen the end of political imprisonment and torture, the lifting of press censorship, the relaxation of laws banning strikes and the withdrawal of an 11-year-old executive edict that gave military presidents absolute power over Congress and the courts.

At the same time, Brazil is far from the "democracy with no adjectives" that Gen. Figueiredo says he would like it to be. The president, governors and mayors of capital cities are still appointed, the courts still answer to the military and collective bargaining is not free of government interference, although the administration has tolerated a number of strikes.



## Denies Unit Was There During His Presidency

## Ford Urges Withdrawal of Soviet Troops From Cuba

By Jon Bixby

ATLANTA, Sept. 9 (AP) — Former President Gerald Ford yesterday called for an immediate withdrawal of Soviet combat troops from Cuba and assailed President Carter for implying that the troops may have been there while Mr. Ford was president.

"We simply cannot tolerate this chain of events," Mr. Ford said of the recent discovery of 2,000 to 3,000 Soviet combat troops in Cuba, along with 40 tanks and artillery pieces. Mr. Ford said the discovery of troops followed Mr. Carter's acquiescence in the shipment of Soviet MiG-23 fighter-bombers to Cuba.

Mr. Ford said that during his presidency he was given no evidence of such troops in Cuba and declared, "I do not believe our intelligence was so bad as to completely miss such a major development."

"I resent . . .

He accused Mr. Carter of trying to shift the blame for not having discovered the Soviet military buildup in Cuba until only recently. "I resent the political innuendo, particularly when the White House has asked repeatedly for my help on foreign policy matters when they were in trouble during the past two and a half years," Mr. Ford said at the National Home Furnishings Association convention here.

At the conclusion of his remarks, Mr. Ford said, "I am not a candidate for public office and do not plan to be one."

Mr. Carter said Wednesday that U.S. intelligence only recently confirmed that the military force was in Cuba but that "elements of the

unit appear to have been there since at least 1976."

Secretary of State Cyrus Vance said at a news conference that "this force has been in Cuba since at least the mid-1970s" with elements on the island "since the early 1970s — and possibly before that."

"I strongly doubt the accuracy of this allegation," Mr. Ford said. Last week former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, who served under Mr. Ford and President Richard Nixon, also disputed the Carter administration's claims. "Had we known, we would have taken an extremely dim view of the situation, since we consistently opposed Soviet activities in Cuba," Mr. Kissinger said.

Mr. Ford said that during his

presidency, from August, 1974, to January, 1977, the United States conducted regular surveillance flights over Cuba, but that Mr. Carter apparently stopped those flights. "If this is true, this would explain the administration's confusion as to what has happened in the past two and a half years," Mr. Ford said.

Mr. Ford appeared particularly incensed at what he called the Carter administration's attempts to "shift the responsibility to the previous administration" because of help he said he has given Mr. Carter on foreign policy issues.

Last December, Mr. Carter praised Mr. Ford for helping him get the Senate to ratify the Panama Canal treaties. "I think you all

know how helpful it is for me to have President Ford come back and talk with me and counsel with me," Mr. Carter said at the time. "He's been very supportive and has given me outstanding advice."

Mr. Ford said the failure of the administration to detect the Soviet unit raised questions about the performance of U.S. intelligence.

## Baker Sees 'Challenge'

MIDDLEBURG, Va., Sept. 9 (UPI) — Senate Republican leader Howard Baker said yesterday that the presence of Soviet troops in Cuba could only turn into another Cuban missile crisis if President Mr. Carter failed in act.

Speaking at the estate of Sen.

John Warner, R-Va., Sen. Baker said the Soviet decision to put a combat brigade in Cuba was meant as a test for Mr. Carter. "This is Mr. Carter's challenge. It really is not the same as nuclear-tipped missiles in Cuba (as during the 1962 missile crisis), but it's the same maneuver," he said.

"He has his opportunity to meet his challenge as John Kennedy and Gerry Ford met theirs. The only thing he can't do is fail to take action. He has to take a firm, effective response to this latest Russian challenge," Sen. Baker said.

## State Replies to Yemen Report

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 (UPI) — The State Department said yesterday it has no information to support a West German news report that the Soviet Union is building up and arming a 40,000-man multinational paratroop force in South Yemen.

Department spokesman David Nail said the United States is aware of the presence in South Yemen of only about 800 to 1,000 Soviet, Cuban and East German military advisers, and that they have been there for years.

The newspaper Die Welt Friday said a force made up of Palestinians, South Yemenis and Ethiopians — advised by Cubans and Russians — is being trained by East Germans for possible action in the Gulf. The newspaper described it as an airborne force reportedly armed with the modern Soviet weapons shipped to the area by the Soviet Union.

## Soviet Spy Ships off Coast

SAN DIEGO, Sept. 9 (AP) — Two Soviet spy ships are idling about 35 miles off the southern California coast, and the Navy says that is about as close as the ships can come without venturing from international waters. Navy spokesmen confirmed Friday that the Russian intelligence-gathering ships are being monitored.

A Navy spokesman said the Gidrogaf had been in waters off San Diego for more than a month and was recently joined by the Gavril Sarychev. He added this is the closest Soviet spy ships have come to the West Coast in recent memory.

Networks of antennae on the decks of both ships have been observed and an unidentified blue and white flag was flying over the 350-foot Sarychev. Both vessels are listed as intelligence-gathering vessels in "Jane's Fighting Ships."

## Sen. Byrd Says Troops in Cuba Would Kill SALT Pact

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 (UPI) — Sen. Robert Byrd, D-W.Va., the Senate majority leader, said yesterday that the strategic arms limitation treaty would be defeated if it came up for a vote during the current furor over Soviet troops in Cuba.

But Sen. Byrd said the treaty is not scheduled for a Senate ratifica-

tion vote until late November, by which time "the dust should have settled" and the treaty can be considered on its own merits.

"There is no question that if the treaty were voted on in today's environment, it would have a really rough time in the Senate. It would not get the two-thirds [vote for ratification]," Sen. Byrd said. He

said he has not decided how he will vote, but was favorably impressed by proponents' arguments during the first round of hearings before Senate committees.

He cautioned against hasty judgments on the Cuban situation and said U.S. leaders should await the Russians' explanation of why the combat brigade is in Cuba.

## Senior Commentator Calls Khomeini Rule a Disaster

## Kremlin Signals Displeasure With Iran

By Kevin Klose

MOSCOW, Sept. 9 (WP) — In a sudden, sharp departure from official Kremlin support of the Iranian revolution, a senior Soviet political analyst has labeled Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's rule a disaster for Iran that has brought economic chaos, political persecution and fanatical repression of national minorities.

The indictment by Alexander Bovin, widely regarded as the Soviet Union's most sophisticated and best-informed political commentator, is a clear signal of deep Kremlin worries over the continuing turmoil of its oil-rich neighbor and anger at Ayatollah Khomeini's repeated calls for cleansing Iran of pro-Communists.

The commentary in an article in Nedelya (Week), comes as the United States, through shipments of heating and fuel oil and the rearing of new arms supplies to Tehran, appears from here to be subtly reasserting its influence at the expense of Moscow.

Mr. Bovin made no reference to the United States in his article, concentrating instead on a broad attack on the ayatollah and the bloody Islamic fundamentalism being directed from Qom, where Ayatollah Khomeini lives. "The coalition of political movements which insured this victory of the revolution has already collapsed," Mr. Bovin wrote. "The interim government, without authority or will

for power, is practically paralyzed. He questioned whether the ayatollah's religious fanaticism can bring order to the country and obliquely criticized him for apparently spurning Soviet offers of aid and attempts to open direct lines to the revolutionaries running Iran.

"One can obviously doubt that theocratic conception of the state will help Iran become a modern and flourishing country. It is obvious to me that fanning of religious fanatics, the anti-Communist hysteria and attempts to show in a false light the policies and intentions of a friendly country will not bring fruit to the Iranian people."

Communists have been blamed by the Khomeini government for fomenting revolt in Kurdistan in northwest Iran. The Soviets have denied aiding Kurdish rebels who seek autonomy. Mr. Bovin left little doubt where the Kremlin's sympathies lie, however.

"Today, the war in Kurdistan continues," wrote Mr. Bovin. "The activities of other ethnic groups are

suppressed. Those who demand equal rights and autonomy are being denounced as traitors. They are being executed and the religion of Shi'ite (a Moslem sect headed in Iran by Ayatollah Khomeini) is being forced on them."

Furthermore, he wrote, "Economic chaos continues . . . All the publishing houses in which there is a difference with the reigning religious doctrine are prohibited. Under the guise of 'hunting for Communists,' people who support progressive social change are being repressed."

Soviet commentary on the Iranian revolution has become more critical in recent months as the Khomeini regime continued to label Communist enemies of the new Islamic state. The Bovin article, however, brings the tone of Soviet displeasure to a new level.

That it appeared in Nedelya is considered significant here as a sign of the authority of his status views. The article seems to point the way for further troubles between the Kremlin and Ayatollah Khomeini.

## Lebanese Hijackers Surrender in Iran

TEHRAN, Sept. 9 (UPI) — Three Lebanese men who hijacked an Italian jetliner to protest the disappearance of a Moslem religious leader surrendered peacefully yesterday to Iranian authorities after freeing the hostages and the crew.

The men, members of the Lebanese Shiite Moslem sect whose leader, Imam Musa Sadr, disappeared last year during a visit to Libya, commandeered the Alitalia DC-8 on Friday, shortly after take-off from Beirut, using weapons hidden in a box of chocolates. The plane was on a flight from Tehran to Beirut and Rome.

They originally ordered the jet with 175 passengers and 10 crew members, to Cuba. But France refused them permission to land in Nice for refueling and the plane went to Rome where all the passengers were released, then to Tehran where the gunmen surrendered after two hours of tense talks with Iranian negotiators.

Before leaving the heavily guarded Tehran airport in a van, the men, dressed in blue jeans and summer shirts, complained that no international action had been taken against Libya to find the missing imam. "Is it because Mr. [Muammar] Qaddafi, the ruler of Libya, bought the world conscience for a few dol-

lars and a few barrels of oil?" they said in a statement composed in broken English.

Iranian Interior Minister Hashem Sabaghian told the Pars news agency that the government had not decided what action would be taken against the three men. The agency did not identify them.

Beirut Radio said that they were members of the "Imam Sadr Movement" and residents of a Shiite suburb of the Lebanese capital. It identified them as Asaad Jamal Addin, 27; Khur Jamal Addin, 23, and Sami Habab, 23.

A fourth Lebanese, who was a passenger on the flight but decided to stay behind as an interpreter for the hijackers, was scheduled to fly back to Rome last night with the crew members.

A passenger on the plane, reporter Renato Ferraro of the Milan newspaper Corriere della Sera, said that the hijackers were armed with three guns that they smuggled aboard the plane in an elaborately wrapped box of chocolates.

After spending 13 hours on the ground at Rome's Fiumicino airport, where the last 28 of the 175 passengers were freed, the jet left for Tehran early yesterday.

With other traffic at the Tehran airport suspended, the pilot of the hijacked jet parked in a far corner of the runway and authorities sent an Arabic-speaking religious leader to the plane. He persuaded one of the hijackers to lay down his weapon and accompany him to the terminal building, where he met with chief government spokesman Sadeq Tabatabai.

Mr. Tabatabai said later that he had told the hijacker that Iran sympathized with the demand to find Imam Sadr but could not agree with the method. Mr. Sabaghian said that the hijackers surrendered on the condition that their declaration of the hijacking and the declaration, signed by "Imam Sadr's Regular Troops," urged the nonaligned nations meeting in Havana to take immediate steps to find Imam Sadr.

The imam was seen last in Tripoli on Aug. 31, 1978, shortly before he was to board an Alitalia flight to Rome. Libyan authorities maintain that Imam Sadr boarded the flight and disappeared in Rome. Italian officials say that there is no evidence that the religious leader got on the plane.

The presence of Argentina on the blacklist, as it is called by U.N. officials, has been welcomed by observers here. "There is no doubt that the government has been behind many of the disappearances," said David Weissbrodt of the International League for Human Rights, a New York group that recently sent a mission to Argentina. "Testimonies speak of people being tortured by military personnel, and the kidnappers appear to travel

in groups. . . . MIRV programs. Even more important, Soviet warhead accuracies that have already been achieved — and that have equaled U.S. accuracies — had been estimated by American intelligence to be unattainable by Moscow before the mid-1980s.

"In 1976, the CIA suddenly and retroactively doubled the percentage of gross national product it figured the Soviets had been and were devoting in defense — from between 5 and 7 percent — to between 11 and 13 percent. Such flawed CIA estimates helped form national security policy for the past 15 years."

Also, Mr. Ellsworth and Mr. Adelman said, U.S. intelligence failed to note that North Korea had amassed the fifth largest ground army in the world and the U.S. Navy was shocked last May when the Soviets launched a nuclear-powered submarine "that steams faster and dives deeper than anything the United States has."

The two men said that the source of the problem is within the CIA's Operations Directorate, which assumes that the United States and the Soviet Union are warring their way toward a modicum of cooperation if not collaboration. "To support this assumption," they said, the directorate rejected data that suggested contrary developments.

## 2 Former Defense Officials Say CIA Hurt U.S. Security

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 (UPI) — The Central Intelligence Agency in the last 15 years has damaged U.S. security by grossly underestimating Soviet military strength and intentions, two former Defense Department officials said in an article published today.

The CIA's biggest mistake during that time was underestimating the Soviet Union's nuclear capability and its overall military effort, said Robert Ellsworth and Kenneth Adelman in the fall issue of Foreign Policy magazine.

In addition, the CIA "assumed the Third World lacks the wit and wherewithal to influence decisively the great game of world politics," thus discounting the Yom Kippur war, the Arab oil embargo and oil price increase and the revolution against the Shah of Iran, they said.

Mr. Ellsworth, a former deputy secretary of defense, is now at the School of Advanced International Studies at Johns Hopkins University. Mr. Adelman, a former assistant in the secretary of defense, is a senior political scientist at the Strategic Studies Center of Stanford Research Institute International.

"Beginning in the 1960s, the CIA embarked upon a consistent underestimation of the Soviet ICBM buildup, missing the mark by wide margins; its estimates became progressively worse, on the low side," the two said.

"In the mid-1970s, the intelli-



PROTEST — Anti-nuclear demonstrators start a march Saturday from the Barseback clear power station, north of Malmö, Sweden, to Lund, 40 kilometers (about 25 miles) away. Taking part were about 10,000 protesters from Sweden, Denmark, Norway and West Germany. The issue of nuclear power will be tested in a Swedish referendum next year.

## Five Other Nations Cited

## Argentina Put on UN Rights Blacklist

By Iain Gues

GENEVA, Sept. 9 (IHT) — Estrella Iglesias, a 30-year-old laboratory technician, was kidnapped from her home in Buenos Aires in August of last year by 12 men in civilian clothes. Last May, she walked out of the central court in Buenos Aires to join her family after nine terrifying months as a "disappeared person." She had been tortured repeatedly during her captivity.

Estrella Iglesias has been here for the last three weeks for a United Nations human-rights subcommittee meeting at which the Argentine government was held responsible in most of the estimated 8,000 to 15,000 disappearances like hers since the military coup in 1976.

After the three weeks of debate that ended Friday, the 26-member subcommittee listed Argentina and six other countries as guilty of "patterns of gross violations" of human rights.

Drawing up a list of human-rights violations, which it does each year in a private session, is the subcommittee's main task. The latest list will be sent to the UN Human Rights Commission, which will meet next March to decide whether to call for permanent investigations, as the commission has done in the cases of Israeli-occupied territories, Chile and South Africa.

This year, in addition to Argentina, the subcommittee's list includes Paraguay, Uruguay, Chile, Tunisia, the Central African Empire — for Emperor Bokassa's alleged involvement in a massacre of schoolchildren — and Indonesia.

Complicity Alleged

The list was based on more than 15,000 individual cases brought to the UN in the past year. It reflects what a subcommittee member called "large-scale violations" as well as complicity by the governments involved.

Tunisia has been accused of detaining and torturing trade-union leaders. Despite a promise that the union leaders will be released, Tunisia's presence on the list is intended, a subcommittee member said, "to keep up the pressure."

Similarly, Indonesia has pledged to release all political prisoners — said by Amnesty International to number more than 50,000 — by the end of the year. The pledge is seen as unlikely to be fulfilled, even though 2,000 have been released so far.

The presence of Argentina on the blacklist, as it is called by U.N. officials, has been welcomed by observers here. "There is no doubt that the government has been behind many of the disappearances," said David Weissbrodt of the International League for Human Rights, a New York group that recently sent a mission to Argentina. "Testimonies speak of people being tortured by military personnel, and the kidnappers appear to travel

## U.S. Driver Sets Speed Record of 638.637 mph

BONNEVILLE, SALT FLATS, Utah, Sept. 9 (UPI) — Stuntman Stan Barrett set a new world land speed record of 638.637 mph (1,023.42 kph) early today in his hydrogen peroxide-powered rocket car.

Mr. Barrett, in his 40-foot, 48,000-horsepower vehicle, broke the record of 631.367 mph set by Gary Gabelich here in 1970.

Bill Fredrick, designer of the three-wheeled needle-nose car, said the car was only running at 50 percent power during the 6.5-mile run. He said that it should have plenty of power to break the sound barrier, which is Mr. Barrett's goal.

After Mr. Barrett went through the timing traps, his first parachute failed to open and the canopy on the car popped up while he was decelerating — but still moving about 400 mph. "I'm just glad it came open while he was slowing down, and not speeding up," said Mr. Fredrick.

freely through roadblocks in Buenos Aires.

"The problem of disappeared persons is one of the most serious violations of all," added Ben Whitaker, a British member of the subcommittee who heads the London-based Minority Rights Group. "The victim has no rights — he or she is a lost person."

Study Group Formed

The subcommittee put Argentina and its three neighbors on the list in an effort to prevent apparent collusion between their governments in kidnapping and detention. It also established a permanent study group on the problem of disappearances that will allow it to investigate other areas — notably Cyprus — where similar problems are said to exist.

For Argentines like Estrella Iglesias, who has been in exile in Paris, the focus turns to Argentina itself. A six-man mission from the Organization of American States arrived there last week to begin a two-week investigation into disappearances.

Some fear a whitewash, the International Commission of Jurists, based in Geneva, has alleged that the Argentine Army recently raided the offices of four human-rights bodies, confiscating files and lists of detainees.

There is also concern about recent proposals of a law under which missing persons will be declared dead if they are not within 90 days. "It's a defense for prisoners that the state wants to get rid of," Weissbrodt said. "It also denies the chance for prisoners they know are still alive."

The subcommittee votes to put Argentina on the list. It was a major step in the panel's independence, a cause of support from the European subcommittee. This was presumed to be the case because the procedure is set for investigating disappearances.

This year attention has been East Europe with a decision by the UN Human Rights Commission to charge that more than 100 persons in the Soviet Union have been kept in mental homes in some cases drugged — trying to emigrate or to practice religion. The statement also said 30 similar cases in Romania.

Among the countries in the subcommittee for human-rights violations: Ethiopia, because of a lack of a member called "well-documented, nonpolitical evidence" despite concern over the recalcitrant in Kurdistan; and Vietnam, which was omitted from the list because it is being handled by other bodies.

## Rhodesia Jets, Troops E 4-Day Raid in Mozambique

SALISBURY, Sept. 9 — Government forces pulled out of Mozambique yesterday after destroying 16 major targets along a vital military and civilian supply route in a four-day incursion that left more than 300 dead.

The military command, in what it called a conservative estimate of enemy casualties, said more than 300 Mozambican troops and Zimbabwe Rhodesian guerrillas were killed for the loss of 45 men and that "the operation in the Gaza Province of Mozambique has been a resounding success."

Thirteen of the government troops killed were aboard a Bell 205 helicopter that exploded in flames after being shot down. A Mozambican military spokesman said a second helicopter was downed, killing 17 white troops, but the military command had denied it.

The targets hit by Zimbabwe Rhodesian jet bombers and commando units were along the Limpopo River on vital supply routes running from the border with Zimbabwe Rhodesia down to the town of Guitah, 185 miles inside Mozambique.

The military command said the targets included 11 bases housing guerrillas and Mozambican regulars; military communications centers, radar sites, supply trains and five rail and road bridges, including a key bridge at Aitida da Barra.

The Mozambican Information Agency said the objective of the operation seemed to be "to destroy as much as possible of the existing infrastructure, especially road and rail communications, bridges, electrical and telegraphic posts and agricultural machinery."

Zimbabwe Rhodesia's military command said the attack, the most extensive of the seven-year-old war, destroyed a logistics buildup in a manner "restricting the ability of joint enemy forces to launch a major incursion into this country."

It marked the first time that Salisbury had thrown men and machines across the eastern border to pound not only guerrilla targets but also Mozambican military and civilian installations.

The military command justified this by asserting that Mozambican troops and Robert Mugabe's wing of the Patriotic Front guerrillas were merged under Mozambican command earlier this year into an army charged with defeating Prime Minister Abel Muzorewa's government rapidly.

Bishop Muzorewa this week con-

cluded dead if they are not within 90 days. "It's a defense for prisoners that the state wants to get rid of," Weissbrodt said. "It also denies the chance for prisoners they know are still alive."

The subcommittee votes to put Argentina on the list. It was a major step in the panel's independence, a cause of support from the European subcommittee. This was presumed to be the case because the procedure is set for investigating disappearances.

This year attention has been East Europe with a decision by the UN Human Rights Commission to charge that more than 100 persons in the Soviet Union have been kept in mental homes in some cases drugged — trying to emigrate or to practice religion. The statement also said 30 similar cases in Romania.

Among the countries in the subcommittee for human-rights violations: Ethiopia, because of a lack of a member called "well-documented, nonpolitical evidence" despite concern over the recalcitrant in Kurdistan; and Vietnam, which was omitted from the list because it is being handled by other bodies.

There is also concern about recent proposals of a law under which missing persons will be declared dead if they are not within 90 days. "It's a defense for prisoners that the state wants to get rid of," Weissbrodt said. "It also denies the chance for prisoners they know are still alive."

The subcommittee votes to put Argentina on the list. It was a major step in the panel's independence, a cause of support from the European subcommittee. This was presumed to be the case because the procedure is set for investigating disappearances.

This year attention has been East Europe with a decision by the UN Human Rights Commission to charge that more than 100 persons in the Soviet Union have been kept in mental homes in some cases drugged — trying to emigrate or to practice religion. The statement also said 30 similar cases in Romania.

Among the countries in the subcommittee for human-rights violations: Ethiopia, because of a lack of a member called "well-documented, nonpolitical evidence" despite concern over the recalcitrant in Kurdistan; and Vietnam, which was omitted from the list because it is being handled by other bodies.

There is also concern about recent proposals of a law under which missing persons will be declared dead if they are not within 90 days. "It's a defense for prisoners that the state wants to get rid of," Weissbrodt said. "It also denies the chance for prisoners they know are still alive."

The subcommittee votes to put Argentina on the list. It was a major step in the panel's independence, a cause of support from the European subcommittee. This was presumed to be the case because the procedure is set for investigating disappearances.

This year attention has been East Europe with a decision by the UN Human Rights Commission to charge that more than 100 persons in the Soviet Union have been kept in mental homes in some cases drugged — trying to emigrate or to practice religion. The statement also said 30 similar cases in Romania.

Among the countries in the subcommittee for human-rights violations: Ethiopia, because of a lack of a member called "well-documented, nonpolitical evidence" despite concern over the recalcitrant in Kurdistan; and Vietnam, which was omitted from the list because it is being handled by other bodies.

There is also concern about recent proposals of a law under which missing persons will be declared dead if they are not within 90 days. "It's a defense for prisoners that the state wants to get rid of," Weissbrodt said. "It also denies the chance for prisoners they know are still alive."

The subcommittee votes to put Argentina on the list. It was a major step in the panel's independence, a cause of support from the European subcommittee. This was presumed to be the case because the procedure is set for investigating disappearances.

This year attention has been East Europe with a decision by the UN Human Rights Commission to charge that more than 100 persons in the Soviet Union have been kept in mental homes in some cases drugged — trying to emigrate or to practice religion. The statement also said 30 similar cases in Romania.

Among the countries in the subcommittee for human-rights violations: Ethiopia, because of a lack of a member called "well-documented, nonpolitical evidence" despite concern over the recalcitrant in Kurdistan; and Vietnam, which was omitted from the list because it is being handled by other bodies.

There is also concern about recent proposals of a law under which missing persons will be declared dead if they are not within 90 days. "It's a defense for prisoners that the state wants to get rid of," Weissbrodt said. "It also denies the chance for prisoners they know are still alive."

The subcommittee votes to put Argentina on the list. It was a major step in the panel's independence, a cause of support from the European subcommittee. This was presumed to be the case because the procedure is set for investigating disappearances.

This year attention has been East Europe with a decision by the UN Human Rights Commission to charge that more than 100 persons in the Soviet Union have been kept in mental homes in some cases drugged — trying to emigrate or to practice religion. The statement also said 30 similar cases in Romania.

Among the countries in the subcommittee for human-rights violations: Ethiopia, because of a lack of a member called "well-documented, nonpolitical evidence" despite concern over the recalcitrant in Kurdistan; and Vietnam, which was omitted from the list because it is being handled by other bodies.

## Jean Seberg Found Dead

(Continued from Page 1)

the University of Iowa. "I packed my bags and left after being there just six days," she said. Her rudimentary theatrical training consisted of appearances in five summer stock productions.

The film failed and much of the blame was pinned on Miss Seberg, who was called "callow and unconvincing" and an "Iowa amateur." The following year, she started in another Freminger film, "Bonjour tristesse" — an adaptation of the best-selling novel by Françoise Sagan. Again, the film did not bring the success that Mr. Freminger had sought, despite wide publicity, and Miss Seberg's notices were not much better than in "Saint Joan."

However, although criticized as incapable of registering emotion, Miss Seberg was not about to give up. "The hardest time to quit," she said, "is when everybody says you should. I can't afford to fall back. I must fall forward. I have to learn a different craft and I don't know anything else to do."

She took acting and miming lessons, and in August, 1958, Mr. Freminger assigned her contract to Columbia Pictures. She played soon after in "The Mouse That Roared," 1959.

Godard Film

In September, 1958, she married Francois Moreuil, a Paris lawyer with connections in the French film industry. He introduced her to Jean-Luc Godard, who then gave her his first feature film, "A Bout de Souffle" ("Breathless"). The film, which was a success, was based on a subject suggested by Francois Truffaut and was in the vanguard of the "new wave" films of young French film directors of the late 1950s.

The film brought success to Miss Seberg and her partner, the then-unknown Jean-Paul Belmondo. Her other films included "Playtime" (1962), "Le Frenet Style" (1963), "L'Ille" (1964), "Moment in Moment" (1965), "Ectouffade a la Caribbe" (1966), "The Road in Conitah" (1968), "Pendulum" (1969), "Paint Your Wagon" (1969), "Airport" (1969).

In 1960 she divorced Mr. Moreuil. In 1963, she married French writer Romain Gary. Her third husband was American director Dennis Berry.



## Question of PLO Recognition Persistent Dilemma for U.S.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 (NYT) — The PLO was organized in 1964 but its influence became significant only in the years after Israel's occupation in 1967 of the West Bank and Gaza Strip. As a result of the 1967 war, Israel became responsible for 1 million Palestinian Arabs who until then had been under Jordan and Egypt.

Between 1967 and 1973, the PLO's activities were primarily paramilitary or terrorist, with the group seemingly dedicated to the National Covenant of 1968 that included clauses that appeared to deny Israel's right to exist and exhorted the Palestinians to "end Zionist influence in what has been Palestine."

In March 1973, the onset of the war of terrorism encouraged by the PLO leadership, two U.S. diplomats were murdered in Khartoum, the capital of the Sudan. Since the United States also had encouraged King Hussein of Jordan in his conflict with the PLO in 1970 and 1971, there was no movement to deal with the PLO in those years.

The war in October 1973, which pitted Israel against Egypt and Syria, opened a new chapter in Middle East diplomacy. Because the war ended inconclusively, Mr. Kissinger was able to spur negotiations for limited Israeli withdrawals from the Sinai, captured from Egypt in the 1967 war, and the Golan Heights, captured from Syria in the same war.

The next logical step would have been a limited accord between Jordan and Israel in which the Israelis would turn over some of the West Bank also captured in 1967.

Before those negotiations could get started, the Arab leaders meeting at Rabat gave the PLO responsibility for recovering the West Bank and Gaza, in effect knocking Jordan out of the negotiations and making it impossible for Mr. Kissinger to deal on that front, given Israel's refusal to meet with the PLO.

In 1977 the Carter administration sought to bring about a Geneva conference on the Middle East in which the Palestinians, not necessarily the PLO, would be represented in an all-Arab delegation. That was to get around the obstacle of the 1975 pledge of nonrecognition of the PLO.

But the Geneva plan was suspended when, in November 1977, Egyptian President Anwar Sadat opened direct discussions with Israel, a process that led eventually to the Camp David, Md., accords in September 1978. As part of that set of agreements, Israel and Egypt, with U.S. participation, now are negotiating the details for Palestinian autonomy in the West Bank and Gaza.

It is a difficult process because so far no Palestinian dignitaries are willing to participate in the talks, in part because of the PLO's leadership in the pan-Arab condemnation of the Egyptian-Israeli agreements.

The refusal of the Palestinians to take part in the negotiations has raised again the question whether the United States was wise in promising Israel never to deal with the PLO. Those who argue that this policy should be changed point out that the United States has international responsibilities that go beyond insuring Israel's security.

Because the PLO is recognized by all the Arab states — even those like Jordan and Saudi Arabia that have no particular sympathy for the group's radical or terrorist fringes — those favoring U.S. recognition argue that such a move would improve U.S. standing and credibility in the Arab world.

They also contend that the policy of not dealing with the PLO is counterproductive diplomatically. Even when the United States failed to recognize the Peking government, it held periodic meetings in Warsaw and elsewhere with the Chinese. By talking to the PLO, the United States might succeed in winning the PLO over to the goal of an overall Middle East settlement that would insure Israel's security. Even if this goal were not met, nothing would have been lost by trying.

The argument that seems to prevail in Washington is that the United States, through two different administrations, made a pledge to Israel and that it should keep it. To do otherwise, it is argued, would lead to Israel's disillusionment with U.S. commitments and credibility. It also would probably provoke Israel's withdrawal from negotiations toward an overall settlement.

Beyond that, it is contended, the PLO is a heavily radicalized organization strongly linked to the Soviet Union.

For the United States to shift its policy now would not serve U.S. interests because it would give increased prestige to the very forces that oppose moderation and peace. If there is to be a change, it is argued, let the PLO shift its policy first.

### The Outlook

The Carter administration finds the situation uncomfortable. The State Department is convinced that the Egyptian-Israeli negotiations will get nowhere without Palestinian participation. That participation is unlikely, it believes, without PLO authorization. Yet to deal with the PLO not only would cause a rift with Israel but also would lead to further domestic political problems for President Carter.

What is likely in coming months is that the United States will encourage Saudi Arabia and others to persuade the PLO to accept the U.S. conditions, which in fact most of the Arab states have done. To accomplish this, Washington probably will go as far as it can in support of Palestinian "legitimate rights" and will continue to criticize Israel for such actions as the military strikes in southern Lebanon.

September 1975, the Israelis to persuade Mr. Kissinger to deal with the PLO. The Israeli government, however, has linked to the PLO in such totally negative, but both realized that it would raise a major rift with Israel.

To avoid such a split with Israel, then-Secretary of State Jimmy Carter began saying late in 1975 that it was to bring the PLO into the negotiations until it accepted Israel's existence.

September 1975, the Israelis to persuade Mr. Kissinger to deal with the PLO. The Israeli government, however, has linked to the PLO in such totally negative, but both realized that it would raise a major rift with Israel.

To avoid such a split with Israel, then-Secretary of State Jimmy Carter began saying late in 1975 that it was to bring the PLO into the negotiations until it accepted Israel's existence.

### Jewish Leader Sees Peaceful Coexistence

Sept. 9 (Reuters) — In Jewish leader Nahum said in an interview here that he supported demands for self-determination for the Jewish people, former of the World Jewish Congress, said that he believed that peaceful coexistence between Israel and a state was possible.

Interviewed by Monday's independent Lebanese newspaper, Mr. Goldmann, 84, said that for Israel and the United States to negotiate with the PLO was a mistake. He said that he believed that peaceful coexistence between Israel and a state was possible.

Interviewed by Monday's independent Lebanese newspaper, Mr. Goldmann, 84, said that for Israel and the United States to negotiate with the PLO was a mistake. He said that he believed that peaceful coexistence between Israel and a state was possible.

### Prolific Converter of Solar Power

### tail Joins U.S. Energy Sweepstakes

Jane E. Brody  
RIVER, Minn., Sept. 9 — The latest possible alternative, oil, gas and nuclear power plant that is one of the most efficient converters of solar energy — the common cattail — the common cattail.

ic cleanup could warm the homes or fuel the vehicles of the very people who fight the cattails.

Although cattails burn far too quickly to be used as fuel, they can be compressed into fuel pellets or their starch can be converted into alcohol.

Mr. Pratt sees many advantages to cattails, among them:

- Because they grow in wetlands, cattails do not compete for land that could be used for crops or forests, and drainage is unnecessary.
- Cattails use some pollutants as nutrients. Cattail farms near sewage treatment plants could clean troublesome nitrogen and phosphorus from effluent.
- Unlike nuclear power and fossil fuels, cattails do not add heat and carbon dioxide to the Earth but recycle them. The plants use the sun's energy and the atmosphere's carbon dioxide to produce starches and sugars through photosynthesis. Heat and gas are returned to the Earth when the cattails are used as fuel.
- Wetlands are extensive and largely unused. According to one estimate, the United States has 140,000 square miles of wetlands from Alaska to the tip of Florida. Minnesota is estimated to have 10 million acres where cattails could grow, which theoretically could

### Mann Urges Negotiating With PLO

Sept. 9 (Reuters) — In Jewish leader Nahum said in an interview here that he supported demands for self-determination for the Jewish people, former of the World Jewish Congress, said that he believed that peaceful coexistence between Israel and a state was possible.

Interviewed by Monday's independent Lebanese newspaper, Mr. Goldmann, 84, said that for Israel and the United States to negotiate with the PLO was a mistake. He said that he believed that peaceful coexistence between Israel and a state was possible.

### Senate Aids Challengers

### Of U.S. Regulatory Rules

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 (NYT) — The Senate, reflecting the nation's growing skepticism of government regulations, has approved by a wide margin an amendment that would significantly strengthen the hand of those who challenge federal agency rules and regulations in the courts.

The amendment, sponsored by Sen. Dale Bumpers, D-Ark., would reverse the burden of proof in court challenges to regulatory rule-making and force the agencies to prove the validity of their regulations.

At present, agency rules are presumed to be valid by courts, unless challengers can show that an agency has committed an error in interpreting the law, or has acted in an arbitrary or capricious manner.

Sen. Bumpers caught his opposition off guard by adding his controversial measure to the Judiciary Improvements Act, a relatively non-controversial bill that would revamp court administration. Sens. Abraham Ribicoff, D-Conn., and Edmund Muskie, D-Maine, sought to block the amendment Friday, but were defeated in a 51-to-27 vote.

Opponents argue that the amendment would create hundreds of court challenges of agency laws, creating a bonanza of work and fees for lawyers, but severely impairing the ability of federal agencies to implement the laws through regulations.

While agreeing that federal regulations should be curtailed, Sen. Muskie warned that the proposal "could stop the federal government in its tracks." He says that federal regulations are not worth the paper they're printed on.

Opposed by Administration  
The measure is also opposed by the Carter administration and Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., chairman of the Judiciary Committee, where the Bumpers measure had been languishing.

Sen. Bumpers strenuously disagreed with warnings that his amendment would adversely affect the ability of government agencies to promulgate rules and regulations. "It will just make the agen-



IST FEMALE CREW — Flight mechanic Sarah Wise, left, 1st Lt. Megan Gregoire and Capt. Marily Kelleher are shown at the controls of the heavy transport helicopter they will operate during North Atlantic Treaty Organization exercises that will begin on Tuesday near Frankfurt. They are the first all-female crew to participate in NATO maneuvers at the site.

### Courtroom-Access Ruling Defended

### U.S. Press Chided by High Court Justice

By Morton Mintz  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 (WP) — Justice John Stevens, becoming the fourth member of the Supreme Court to make off-the-bench comments on a controversial ruling on public access to criminal courtrooms, yesterday chided press spokesmen "who seemed to fear that the majority's decision has removed the cornerstone of our constitutional edifice."

Justice Stevens — the only member of the 5-4 majority who did not file a separate opinion in the so-called Gannett case — also mocked unnamed newspaper editors for seeming to predict their "early demise" in consequence of the Supreme Court's refusal to accord them a variety of special privileges in recent years.

In a clear reference to the American Civil Liberties Union, among others, Justice Stevens scorned "prophecies of doom" who "argue that the Watergate scandal would never have been exposed if Gannett and other cases had been decided a few years ago."

That argument has no merit, Justice Stevens said in a speech at the University of Arizona's School of Law in Tucson. "There is no reason to believe that any trial judge or any prosecutor would have acted any differently than he did if he had foreseen Gannett or any of the other opinions that had been so severely criticized in the recent past."

The Gannett case arose from the exclusion of a news reporter from a criminal pretrial hearing on a motion — made by the defense, and agreed to by the prosecution — to suppress certain evidence.

Justice Harry Blackmun, who wrote the 4-4-page dissent, disagreed, as did Justice William Rehnquist. Justice Blackmun, in a talk to federal judges in South Dakota, said that "despite what my colleague, the chief justice, has said," the opinion authorizes the closing of full trials.

Justice Lewis Powell, in joining the five-member majority, filed a separate opinion saying that under the First Amendment, the press has a right to attend pretrial proceedings that, while outweighed in the Gannett case, should be balanced against the Sixth Amendment. In a talk to lawyers, he cautioned that it may be "a bit premature" to cast the majority ruling too broadly.

Justice Stevens yesterday

discounted fears that trial judges "routinely" will conduct entire trials in secret, even though some judges "may occasionally enter maverick orders."

Until the Gannett case, it had been rare for even a single justice to comment in any nonjudicial form on any ruling. That four justices have commented on the Gannett case is seen by some observers as further evidence of behind-the-scenes dissension in the court and of disquiet among its members that some trial judges have applied the ruling to close trials to the public.

In a separate opinion, and in a press interview a few weeks later, Chief Justice Warren Burger insisted, however, that the decision was limited to pretrial suppression hearings.

Justice Harry Blackmun, who wrote the 4-4-page dissent, disagreed, as did Justice William Rehnquist. Justice Blackmun, in a talk to federal judges in South Dakota, said that "despite what my colleague, the chief justice, has said," the opinion authorizes the closing of full trials.

Justice Lewis Powell, in joining the five-member majority, filed a separate opinion saying that under the First Amendment, the press has a right to attend pretrial proceedings that, while outweighed in the Gannett case, should be balanced against the Sixth Amendment. In a talk to lawyers, he cautioned that it may be "a bit premature" to cast the majority ruling too broadly.

Justice Stevens yesterday

### Gallup Poll Gives Kennedy Lead

### Over Carter on Leadership Traits

CHICAGO, Sept. 9 (AP) — Sen. Edward Kennedy holds a big lead over President Carter in a number of categories laid out in a new Gallup Poll.

Sen. Kennedy leads Mr. Carter, 76 percent to 27 percent, among persons asked to select the man with greater leadership qualities. He also leads, 57 percent to 23 percent, among those asked if they know where the two men stand on the issues, according to the poll.

The president is viewed as more capable than Sen. Kennedy, by 68 to 54 percent, of making good judgments in a crisis. He also leads Sen. Kennedy, 76 percent to 45 percent, among people who were asked which man they think has higher principles and 79 percent to 56 percent on who is a more religious person.

The men, possible rivals for the 1980 Democratic presidential nomination, got similar marks in four other areas covered in the survey. Similar numbers of people said that they believe that both men express ideas, even if unpopular; put U.S. interests ahead of politics; are likeable people and side with the average citizen.

The poll shows little change since January in the number of voters who give Mr. Carter high marks for personal character. But it shows a decrease in the number of voters who think Mr. Carter has leadership qualities.

The survey shows results on Sen. Kennedy taken from interviews with 1,569 adults during the second week of August and results on Mr. Carter from a comparable survey done in July.

### Acceptance Likely

### U.S. Urged to Ease Curbs On Gene-Splicing Studies

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.

BETHESDA, Md., Sept. 9 (NYT) — A national advisory committee has recommended exemption from strict federal guidelines of 80 to 85 percent of current studies with recombinant DNA, or gene-splicing research.

If accepted by the director of the National Institutes of Health, which is considered nearly certain, the action will result in a major relaxation of the guidelines promulgated in June, 1976. They were a result of concern over possible hazards of this revolutionary and often controversial research.

Relaxation of the guidelines is likely to result in expanded and accelerated research. A member of the advisory committee said that his group now appeared to be operating on the principle that recombinant DNA research was safe unless a specific potential hazard was foreseen. The major fear in such research is that it might produce a new and dangerous form of bacterial life.

The recommended exemptions would still leave in place prohibitions against certain potentially dangerous experiments, such as those that would incorporate the genes for a known poison in bacteria. The exemptions, however, would greatly reduce the amount of paperwork for scientists before starting experiments.

The researchers would no longer be required to get federal approval for experiments in the proposed exempt categories, or even approval from the biological safety committees of their institutions. Restrictions on how the experiments could be carried out would be relaxed to equal those of laboratory procedures in other areas of research.

The experiments would be required to register their proposed experiments with their local safety committees but could proceed without waiting for formal approval.

The national group, known as the Recombinant DNA Advisory Committee, was set up to advise the director of the National Institutes of Health on policy concerning this area of biological science.

The federal guidelines apply to all university research supported even in part by the federal government and are considered binding on essentially all academic research. They are not binding on industry, but spokesmen for the Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association said that its members who were doing recombinant DNA research had decided to conform voluntarily to the guidelines.

Since the middle 1970s, there has been an almost continuous debate over the potentialities of recombinant DNA research. A committee member, Dr. Sheldon Krinsky, a specialist in social and environmental policy at Tufts University, said that the current revision would make the guidelines almost irrelevant.

Expanded Research  
Even under the sometimes restrictive guidelines, the research has been expanding. In recent years it has demonstrated the possibility of using bacteria to grow large quantities of such human substances as insulin and a human-growth hormone.

DNA, for deoxyribonucleic acid, is the master chemical of heredity, the active substance of the genes, which determines all inherited traits. New technology makes it possible to rearrange and transplant pieces of this genetic instruction material from animals or humans to bacteria. The bacteria are then used as factories to produce large quantities of specific genetic material for study or other use, such as the growing of large quantities of rare hormones.

It has, however, been feared that the new research could endow bacteria with novel and dangerous characteristics and, if the bacteria escaped from the laboratory, new kinds of infection might spread among man, animals or plants. More recently, concern has been expressed over the possibility of more subtle kinds of harm, such as contamination that would prompt man or animals to react harmfully against some of their own tissues.

The researchers would no longer be required to get federal approval for experiments in the proposed exempt categories, or even approval from the biological safety committees of their institutions. Restrictions on how the experiments could be carried out would be relaxed to equal those of laboratory procedures in other areas of research.

The experiments would be required to register their proposed experiments with their local safety committees but could proceed without waiting for formal approval.

The national group, known as the Recombinant DNA Advisory Committee, was set up to advise the director of the National Institutes of Health on policy concerning this area of biological science.

The federal guidelines apply to all university research supported even in part by the federal government and are considered binding on essentially all academic research. They are not binding on industry, but spokesmen for the Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association said that its members who were doing recombinant DNA research had decided to conform voluntarily to the guidelines.

Since the middle 1970s, there has been an almost continuous debate over the potentialities of recombinant DNA research. A committee member, Dr. Sheldon Krinsky, a specialist in social and environmental policy at Tufts University, said that the current revision would make the guidelines almost irrelevant.

Expanded Research  
Even under the sometimes restrictive guidelines, the research has been expanding. In recent years it has demonstrated the possibility of using bacteria to grow large quantities of such human substances as insulin and a human-growth hormone.

DNA, for deoxyribonucleic acid, is the master chemical of heredity, the active substance of the genes, which determines all inherited traits. New technology makes it possible to rearrange and transplant pieces of this genetic instruction material from animals or humans to bacteria. The bacteria are then used as factories to produce large quantities of specific genetic material for study or other use, such as the growing of large quantities of rare hormones.

It has, however, been feared that the new research could endow bacteria with novel and dangerous characteristics and, if the bacteria escaped from the laboratory, new kinds of infection might spread among man, animals or plants. More recently, concern has been expressed over the possibility of more subtle kinds of harm, such as contamination that would prompt man or animals to react harmfully against some of their own tissues.

The researchers would no longer be required to get federal approval for experiments in the proposed exempt categories, or even approval from the biological safety committees of their institutions. Restrictions on how the experiments could be carried out would be relaxed to equal those of laboratory procedures in other areas of research.

The experiments would be required to register their proposed experiments with their local safety committees but could proceed without waiting for formal approval.

The national group, known as the Recombinant DNA Advisory Committee, was set up to advise the director of the National Institutes of Health on policy concerning this area of biological science.

The federal guidelines apply to all university research supported even in part by the federal government and are considered binding on essentially all academic research. They are not binding on industry, but spokesmen for the Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association said that its members who were doing recombinant DNA research had decided to conform voluntarily to the guidelines.

Since the middle 1970s, there has been an almost continuous debate over the potentialities of recombinant DNA research. A committee member, Dr. Sheldon Krinsky, a specialist in social and environmental policy at Tufts University, said that the current revision would make the guidelines almost irrelevant.

Expanded Research  
Even under the sometimes restrictive guidelines, the research has been expanding. In recent years it has demonstrated the possibility of using bacteria to grow large quantities of such human substances as insulin and a human-growth hormone.

DNA, for deoxyribonucleic acid, is the master chemical of heredity, the active substance of the genes, which determines all inherited traits. New technology makes it possible to rearrange and transplant pieces of this genetic instruction material from animals or humans to bacteria. The bacteria are then used as factories to produce large quantities of specific genetic material for study or other use, such as the growing of large quantities of rare hormones.

It has, however, been feared that the new research could endow bacteria with novel and dangerous characteristics and, if the bacteria escaped from the laboratory, new kinds of infection might spread among man, animals or plants. More recently, concern has been expressed over the possibility of more subtle kinds of harm, such as contamination that would prompt man or animals to react harmfully against some of their own tissues.

The researchers would no longer be required to get federal approval for experiments in the proposed exempt categories, or even approval from the biological safety committees of their institutions. Restrictions on how the experiments could be carried out would be relaxed to equal those of laboratory procedures in other areas of research.

The experiments would be required to register their proposed experiments with their local safety committees but could proceed without waiting for formal approval.

The national group, known as the Recombinant DNA Advisory Committee, was set up to advise the director of the National Institutes of Health on policy concerning this area of biological science.

The federal guidelines apply to all university research supported even in part by the federal government and are considered binding on essentially all academic research. They are not binding on industry, but spokesmen for the Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association said that its members who were doing recombinant DNA research had decided to conform voluntarily to the guidelines.

Since the middle 1970s, there has been an almost continuous debate over the potentialities of recombinant DNA research. A committee member, Dr. Sheldon Krinsky, a specialist in social and environmental policy at Tufts University, said that the current revision would make the guidelines almost irrelevant.

Expanded Research  
Even under the sometimes restrictive guidelines, the research has been expanding. In recent years it has demonstrated the possibility of using bacteria to grow large quantities of such human substances as insulin and a human-growth hormone.

DNA, for deoxyribonucleic acid, is the master chemical of heredity, the active substance of the genes, which determines all inherited traits. New technology makes it possible to rearrange and transplant pieces of this genetic instruction material from animals or humans to bacteria. The bacteria are then used as factories to produce large quantities of specific genetic material for study or other use, such as the growing of large quantities of rare hormones.

It has, however, been feared that the new research could endow bacteria with novel and dangerous characteristics and, if the bacteria escaped from the laboratory, new kinds of infection might spread among man, animals or plants. More recently, concern has been expressed over the possibility of more subtle kinds of harm, such as contamination that would prompt man or animals to react harmfully against some of their own tissues.

The researchers would no longer be required to get federal approval for experiments in the proposed exempt categories, or even approval from the biological safety committees of their institutions. Restrictions on how the experiments could be carried out would be relaxed to equal those of laboratory procedures in other areas of research.

The experiments would be required to register their proposed experiments with their local safety committees but could proceed without waiting for formal approval.

The national group, known as the Recombinant DNA Advisory Committee, was set up to advise the director of the National Institutes of Health on policy concerning this area of biological science.

The federal guidelines apply to all university research supported even in part by the federal government and are considered binding on essentially all academic research. They are not binding on industry, but spokesmen for the Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association said that its members who were doing recombinant DNA research had decided to conform voluntarily to the guidelines.

Since the middle 1970s, there has been an almost continuous debate over the potentialities of recombinant DNA research. A committee member, Dr. Sheldon Krinsky, a specialist in social and environmental policy at Tufts University, said that the current revision would make the guidelines almost irrelevant.

Expanded Research  
Even under the sometimes restrictive guidelines, the research has been expanding. In recent years it has demonstrated the possibility of using bacteria to grow large quantities of such human substances as insulin and a human-growth hormone.

DNA, for deoxyribonucleic acid, is the master chemical of heredity, the active substance of the genes, which determines all inherited traits. New technology makes it possible to rearrange and transplant pieces of this genetic instruction material from animals or humans to bacteria. The bacteria are then used as factories to produce large quantities of specific genetic material for study or other use, such as the growing of large quantities of rare hormones.

It has, however, been feared that the new research could endow bacteria with novel and dangerous characteristics and, if the bacteria escaped from the laboratory, new kinds of infection might spread among man, animals or plants. More recently, concern has been expressed over the possibility of more subtle kinds of harm, such as contamination that would prompt man or animals to react harmfully against some of their own tissues.

The researchers would no longer be required to get federal approval for experiments in the proposed exempt categories, or even approval from the biological safety committees of their institutions. Restrictions on how the experiments could be carried out would be relaxed to equal those of laboratory procedures in other areas of research.

# A case of Johnnie Walker

born 1820  
still going strong



## Undermining Camp David

It's been a foolish summer for U.S. diplomacy in the Middle East, making it all the more remarkable that President Sadat and Prime Minister Begin come in such harmony to the first anniversary of their Camp David embrace. While the United States was offering the Palestine Liberation Organization a virtual veto over the further execution of their peace treaty, Sadat and Begin joined hands to defeat the move. And when Washington invited an ill-suited team of United Nations observers to monitor adherence to the treaty in the Sinai, the two leaders quickly formed a joint military patrol instead. Having brokered the marriage between Egypt and Israel, Jimmy Carter seemed unwilling to let the newlyweds furnish their own house.

The explanation for Washington's incoherence goes by the shorthand label of "comprehensive settlement." Once again, U.S. diplomacy is yielding to the frustration of regarding everything in the Middle East as hopelessly connected to everything else — Egypt to Israel, Israel to the Palestinians, the Palestinians to Syria, Syria to Lebanon, Lebanon to Jordan, Jordan to Saudi Arabia, Saudi Arabia to Jerusalem, Jerusalem to the West Bank, the West Bank to Gaza, Gaza to Egypt — and the whole vicious circle floating on oil. As often before, Washington is losing hope of breaking the circle into negotiable segments and so pursues a fantasy: a magic moment when all the issues can be herded into one corral and "settled" in an orgy of compromise.

The first thing wrong with this dream is the expectation that the Russians will ever cooperate in a comprehensive settlement of American design. Moscow can gain influence in the Middle East only as American influence declines. And the Russians can have Arab dependents only so long as some strife continues. The other mistake is to believe that compromise and moderation will be found in a mob. In diplomacy, as in any endeavor, the larger the crowd the more likely it is to follow the loudest, most militant voices.

After Henry Kissinger's brief venture into "step-by-step" brokerage, the Carter administration revived the dream of a comprehensive settlement until it was upset by Sadat's journey to Jerusalem. The brilliance of that gesture lay not in the terms of peace that he and the Israelis finally found with President Carter's energetic help. It lay in Sadat's rejection of the Grand Design, in his recognition that the most militant Arabs, backed by Moscow, would always block a package deal; settlement had to be sliced into manageable chunks.

Washington was slow to recognize this new opportunity; it has shown in the five months since Sadat and Begin signed their historic accord that it remains unappreciative of it. The yearning for a one-step deal simply will not die. How else explain the vain attempt to involve the Russians and Arabs — even as they opposed the Camp David deal — in the arrangements to supervise some of its terms? How else explain the futile quest this summer to have the PLO anointed as the only voice of the Palestinians whom Sadat and Begin want to join their negotiation?

The treaty contains a most hopeful formula for gradual progress — that those who offer Israel genuine peace will find it generous in the restitution of territory. It might be thought that the Carter administration would feel at least a proprietary interest in building on that foundation. But instead, it has been rushing to appease the treaty's opponents and even to circumvent its spirit by bidding them negotiate with the United States instead.

This is a tragic misconception of the American role in the Middle East — and Andrew Young has been only its most conspicuous victim. The conflicts produced by the rival nationalisms of Israelis and Palestinians will not yield to vague UN resolutions or everyone simply agreeing to talk to everyone else.

Most important, the United States can no longer be a neutral actor in these conflicts. It is bound, historically, morally and politically, to insure the survival of Israel. There cannot be a disinterested American brokerage between Israel and those who reject Israel's existence. As Sadat came to understand, Americans can pressure Israel to negotiate generous terms of coexistence with its neighbors, but never terms that threaten its security or deny its legitimacy.

When Egypt broke with the Arab world to pursue this recognition, the United States acquired a further obligation: to support Egypt — and the negotiating process that Egypt and Israel set in motion. The process offers peace by stages to those who will join. It also implies a corollary: that those who fail to join may miss a precious opportunity.

Seen in this light, the debate over who may talk where and how to the PLO has been almost beside the point. For value received, diplomatically, the United States promised Israel in 1975 not to negotiate with the PLO until it abandons the vow to destroy Israel. And the American promise was reinforced at Camp David for an even more important reason: The treaty gave Palestinians, even those associated with the PLO, an opening to move toward peace with Israel and self-determination. As Sadat had the wit to demonstrate at the height of the Young affair, a policy of keeping some distance from an unreconciled PLO is not just a sop to Israel or American Jews.

None of this requires Americans to be blind to the plight of Palestinians or the magnitude of the problem they present. Nor does it require acquiescence in the provocative Israeli settlements in the West Bank or indiscriminate air attacks in Lebanon.

The United States should be vigorously pressing Israel to make its peace offerings to the Palestinians — and other Arabs — irresistibly tempting. The object should be slowly to enlarge the circle of negotiation, not to create new martyrs for those who refuse to think of settling. But the way to bend Israel is to reassure it about the solidity of American support and of its peace with Egypt. To keep reaching for some Grand Design is a sure way to lose the heartening progress that has already been achieved.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Cuban Questions

To many, the U.S. stir is not quite easy to understand. Why should the reports of a Soviet brigade with infantry, artillery and tanks in Cuba need to worsen relations between the superpowers?

Troops amounting to 2,000 to 3,000 men may have been in Cuba since the mid-seventies, maybe even since the beginning of the seventies. According to Foreign Secretary Cyrus Vance, they lack transportation facilities, ships and aircraft for rapid action. Nobody really understands their purpose. Could it really amount then to a "serious issue," as it is being termed now?

The Cubans asserted that the purpose of the American reports was to split the non-aligned movement during its Cuban summit. It is a bit strange that the American stir occurred right now — rumors about Soviet troops in Cuba circulated during the summer.

And the Soviet Union, which itself applies the concept of influence spheres, should, in its own interest, think twice about Cuba. The Soviet leaders, of course, have their own interpretation of the previous agreements with the United States not to base offensive weapons, submarines and missiles in Cuba.

There is no reason to fear another Cuban crisis like the 1962 missile crisis. But there is still much at stake 17 years later.

— From the Dagens Nyheter (Stockholm).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 10, 1904

LHASA — The news comes via Gyantse, China, that the British mission in Tibet has at last been crowned with success. The Acting Regent of Tibet has accepted the British terms in full and placed his seal to the draft treaty. Today the formal signing of the instrument will take place in the Potala, the palace of the Grand Lama, where the signatories will meet with the full ceremonies of the durbar. It is now practically certain that the Grand Lama will not return to power and that the secular authority will be vested in the regent. The task of the British is now finished.

### Test in the Mideast

The collaboration between Sadat and Begin, which could go well beyond written accords, now faces a test — that concerning Palestinian autonomy and the adherence of at least one other Arab country to Sadat's peace initiative. If this comes about, as the two leaders seem convinced it will, by the end of the year, the meeting in Haifa could in fact be a turning point in the Mideast situation. Otherwise, it will remain one more step along a road on which spectacular gestures constantly try to conceal insurmountable obstacles.

— From Le Figaro (Paris).

### The Right Road

It [the Sadat-Begin meeting] marks... a major turning whose bumpy consequences for this neuralgic region of the globe we have not yet seen in full... Sadat knows very well that contrary to what is widely believed, his authority continues to grow in Egypt. For in bringing peace with honor to his people, he has given it its best chance to rise to its true level and to play a capital role in the region. And the delirious reception Sadat received from the Israelis cannot but confirm that he has decidedly chosen the right road.

— From L'Aurore (Paris).

### Fifty Years Ago

September 10, 1929

CHARLOTTE, N.C. — When one of the jurors who had been so painstakingly chosen went violently insane, the second attempt at trial of 16 textile union leaders on murder charges failed today. J.G. Campbell, a newsdealer, caused this second collapse of the trial. As the jury was being taken into the courtroom to hear the prosecution close its case, Campbell became suddenly violent on the subject of religion. It required four men to restrain him in what proved to be the fourth attack he had suffered since court adjourned Saturday. Judge V. Barnhill declared a mistrial.



## Washington's Cuban Dilemma

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — Ever since the beginning of the United States, there has been anxiety about foreign intervention in Cuba. It is startling now to read the correspondence among Thomas Jefferson, John Adams and President Monroe on this subject. It dramatizes their concern that control over the point of Florida — then in Spanish hands — and Cuba were essential to the security of the young republic.

So it is not surprising that there is a big fuss now about the "revelation" that the Soviet Union has 3,000 "combat troops" in Cuba. What is surprising is that suddenly this has become a public "surprise."

Even after President Kennedy confronted Khrushchev and the Soviet Union in the "missile crisis," the Russians, if my information is correct, had over 20,000 troops in Cuba. Now they have 3,000 so-called "combat troops," apparently for a different purpose.

The Soviet aim now is not to establish nuclear bases in Cuba, but to put up the most modern communication devices that can monitor military and civilian communications in the United States.

This troubles officials here, for they know it is within the competence of the Russians to put listening devices in Cuba that can record the commercial and even some of the government communications within the United States and some of its diplomatic traffic — but not its "scrubbed" military communications abroad.

Officials in Washington know this because they do the same — with even more modern listening devices — on the fringes of the Soviet Union. That's the way it is these days — every modern nation has the capacity, if it has a listening post like Turkey or Cuba or even on ships in international waters, to monitor what goes on in a potentially hostile nation.

All this has been known for years

by officials on both sides of all major controversies, but it usually comes as a surprise to their people, and becomes a public issue, usually during election campaigns in the United States, when candidates for re-election suddenly announce that those devils, the Russians, are at it again in Cuba.

### Different Problem

Well, of course they are at it again, and always have been. But when the new chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Frank Church of Idaho, who is running for re-election, announces that 3,000 Soviet troops are now in Cuba, and suggests that they must get out or the Senate will reject the U.S.-Soviet treaty for the control of nuclear weapons, then we have a wholly different problem of security in the world.

For Sen. Church and for Sen. Stennis of Mississippi, who has a large anti-Castro constituency, opposition to the Soviet troops in Cuba is not only a reasonable position but an effective political argument. But to make the control of nuclear weapons in the world dependent on the withdrawal of 3,000 Soviet troops from Cuba is to manufacture a highly dubious world issue. It is comparing the lightning with the lightning bug.

Also, there are two dangers in this argument that the Russians should take their combat troops and their sophisticated communications devices out of Cuba.

The first is that they would almost certainly refuse to do so — in which case, what would the United States do in reprisal?

The second is that they would agree — on the condition that the United States would remove its listening devices aimed at them from Turkey and elsewhere. Even that they would get their combat troops out of Cuba if we would get ours out of the U.S. naval base in Cuba at Guantanamo Bay.

Church and Stennis, while they

have been on television with their demands, have not told us what to do if their suggestions are rejected.

Would they force the Russians to get their troops out of Cuba by threat of war? Would they end the negotiations for the control of nuclear weapons? These are reasonable alternatives only if you don't consider the consequences.

©1979, The New York Times.

## Shifting Away From the Stat

By Leonard Silk

NEW YORK — The 1970s are coming to an end and 1984 — the year of George Orwell's totalitarian nightmare for the industrial countries — is only half a decade away. The true function of the prophet is not to predict the future but to warn against and ward off its horrors.

In that sense, Orwell was a successful prophet, as was Julien Benda, who, in "The Treason of the Intellectuals," published half a century ago, prophesied that humanity would be "united in one immense army, one immense factory, would be aware only of heroisms, disciplines, inventions, would denounce all free and disinterested activity, would lose all sense of the good outside the real world, would have no God but itself and its desires."

Leading thinkers, even in the Communist countries, now find that ideology repulsive. Instead of plodding on down the totalitarian road, the United States, Britain (Orwell's Airstrip One, an outpost of the American Empire), France, West Germany and the other Western democracies have been shifting the balance of their economies away from the state and toward private enterprise and individual freedom.

In the Far East, capitalist Japan has become the greatest of the economic miracle. And the seven countries that the Chinese Communists call "the four young tigers" — Hong Kong, South Korea, Taiwan and Singapore — have the fastest-growing economies in the world; they are all open and market-oriented countries.

For that very reason, the four young tigers are exerting a powerful influence on China. Under the leadership of Deng Xiaoping, China is seeking to move toward greater industrial autonomy, greater success on individual incentives and greater trade with the West, and is making a major effort to learn Western science, technology and business management.

But the road back from an Orwellian world will be difficult and hazardous, no less in the West than in the East. The problem is not one of simply breaking the power of the state or restraining individual and industrial demands for government aid and protection but of creating workable models by which modern economies can function effectively, combining both private and public enterprise.

Some libertarians see the trend away from government domination as the start of a long march back to laissez-faire. But Columbia University's Research Institute on International Change concludes that the worldwide shift away from government regulations "does not mean that the world is returning to the simplicities of Adam Smith's era or even of the period before the Great Depression."

### Model for West

In the latest issue of its journal, "Global Political Assessment," the Columbia group observes that the West German economic model, the most effective in the West, is not a laissez-faire model, and finds no desire in West Germany or in other Western European countries to pursue such a model.

Similarly, the United States is

## 'Decadent' Europe And Soviet Power

By George F. Will

BRUSSELS — When Belgians boast that their nation is at "the crossroads of Europe," they are putting a brave face on a fact that frequently has been tiresome. As Brussels celebrates its 1000th birthday, it looks back on a history of occupations.

And in this century Belgium at "the crossroads" has been in the path of mechanized armies.

Because it is the headquarters for the European Economic Community bureaucracy, Brussels thinks of itself as "the capital of Europe." But the most salient fact about Europe today is that it finds tolerable, even desirable, a condition that hitherto seemed barely possible: economic might combined with political and military impotence.

### Arms Race

This was much on the minds of some people who attended a recent conference organized here by Georgetown University's Center for Strategic and International Studies, a conference marking NATO's 30th anniversary.

In 1949, the Soviet Union appeared as a model society to a significant number of Western Europeans. The suppression of East Germany (1953), Hungary (1956) and Czechoslovakia (1968), and, above all, the pen of Alexander Solzhenitsyn, have changed that appeal. But while the West has been winning the competition of ideas, it has been forfeiting the arms race.

It is true, but not especially comforting, that the Soviet Union remains essentially backward and

exporting raw materials and importing technology, failing in every field of competition except the military field. Neither is it comforting, although it is true, to say that there are no material reasons, only political reasons, why the West is losing only in a field where it cannot afford to lose, and is losing to a nation that is, as Raymond Aron says, "the most spectacular failure in history," a nation that fears, and cannot even feed, its people.

During this decade, security problems have been far from the front of Europe's mind. As Walter Laqueur writes, only in Spain, Portugal and Greece, and then only when regimes were changing, have issues other than domestic economic questions been paramount.

### A New Sobriety

Today, it is said, there is a new European sobriety about the Soviet threat. And people note that NATO is a contentious subject only in Greece, Turkey and Spain. But that may be because NATO is

not yet doing the difficult that their nation is at "the crossroads of Europe," they are putting a brave face on a fact that frequently has been tiresome. As Brussels celebrates its 1000th birthday, it looks back on a history of occupations.

In 1949, Soviet power vented and continental threat was confined to central front. The Soviet competent only for coalition. Today the Soviet global, and the threat to especially great on the flanks, particularly on the southern flank.

Some of NATO's vital lie outside NATO's perimeter, in, for example, the Gulf. A war involving NA begin beyond NATO's and a NATO war would be a world war. There is a European leaders' perception about the importance of World, but the talk is usually idle when accompanied unwillingness to take the risk of even talking about NATO's military cooperation the European Community.

### Defining Crisis

It is said, with an elegance, that a crisis is just between two other crises. In the future, the story that didn't happen, the victory of the Left that did not occur in the 1978 elections. But there is more to be Raymond Aron, Europe's distinguished public philosopher, said it.

"Decadent" is the word, applied, with a mixture of affection, to "the rump of Europe," which come one of the world's four centers of industrial production, but which is incapable of itself. If the future be some have said, not to "crisis" but to "the product of producers of cars and poetry, then the future is what if the future belongs past so often belonged, it said it.

Aron asks: "Is it not Machiavelli's sense, the for collective action and vitality; that now, as always, the ultimate cause of nations and of fall?"

Of the Western nation to prevent the fall of Cor. ple-in 1453, Gibbon wrote, the danger was coming, by others as in the threat to Europe today.

©1979, The Washington

هكذا من الامم







New York Stock Exchange Weekly Bond Sales									
Bonds	Last Price	Bonds	Last Price	Bonds	Last Price	Bonds	Last Price	Bonds	Last Price
NEW YORK 100-1	100-1	NEW YORK 100-2	100-2	NEW YORK 100-3	100-3	NEW YORK 100-4	100-4	NEW YORK 100-5	100-5
NEW YORK 100-6	100-6	NEW YORK 100-7	100-7	NEW YORK 100-8	100-8	NEW YORK 100-9	100-9	NEW YORK 100-10	100-10
NEW YORK 100-11	100-11	NEW YORK 100-12	100-12	NEW YORK 100-13	100-13	NEW YORK 100-14	100-14	NEW YORK 100-15	100-15
NEW YORK 100-16	100-16	NEW YORK 100-17	100-17	NEW YORK 100-18	100-18	NEW YORK 100-19	100-19	NEW YORK 100-20	100-20
NEW YORK 100-21	100-21	NEW YORK 100-22	100-22	NEW YORK 100-23	100-23	NEW YORK 100-24	100-24	NEW YORK 100-25	100-25
NEW YORK 100-26	100-26	NEW YORK 100-27	100-27	NEW YORK 100-28	100-28	NEW YORK 100-29	100-29	NEW YORK 100-30	100-30
NEW YORK 100-31	100-31	NEW YORK 100-32	100-32	NEW YORK 100-33	100-33	NEW YORK 100-34	100-34	NEW YORK 100-35	100-35
NEW YORK 100-36	100-36	NEW YORK 100-37	100-37	NEW YORK 100-38	100-38	NEW YORK 100-39	100-39	NEW YORK 100-40	100-40
NEW YORK 100-41	100-41	NEW YORK 100-42	100-42	NEW YORK 100-43	100-43	NEW YORK 100-44	100-44	NEW YORK 100-45	100-45
NEW YORK 100-46	100-46	NEW YORK 100-47	100-47	NEW YORK 100-48	100-48	NEW YORK 100-49	100-49	NEW YORK 100-50	100-50
NEW YORK 100-51	100-51	NEW YORK 100-52	100-52	NEW YORK 100-53	100-53	NEW YORK 100-54	100-54	NEW YORK 100-55	100-55
NEW YORK 100-56	100-56	NEW YORK 100-57	100-57	NEW YORK 100-58	100-58	NEW YORK 100-59	100-59	NEW YORK 100-60	100-60
NEW YORK 100-61	100-61	NEW YORK 100-62	100-62	NEW YORK 100-63	100-63	NEW YORK 100-64	100-64	NEW YORK 100-65	100-65
NEW YORK 100-66	100-66	NEW YORK 100-67	100-67	NEW YORK 100-68	100-68	NEW YORK 100-69	100-69	NEW YORK 100-70	100-70
NEW YORK 100-71	100-71	NEW YORK 100-72	100-72	NEW YORK 100-73	100-73	NEW YORK 100-74	100-74	NEW YORK 100-75	100-75
NEW YORK 100-76	100-76	NEW YORK 100-77	100-77	NEW YORK 100-78	100-78	NEW YORK 100-79	100-79	NEW YORK 100-80	100-80
NEW YORK 100-81	100-81	NEW YORK 100-82	100-82	NEW YORK 100-83	100-83	NEW YORK 100-84	100-84	NEW YORK 100-85	100-85
NEW YORK 100-86	100-86	NEW YORK 100-87	100-87	NEW YORK 100-88	100-88	NEW YORK 100-89	100-89	NEW YORK 100-90	100-90
NEW YORK 100-91	100-91	NEW YORK 100-92	100-92	NEW YORK 100-93	100-93	NEW YORK 100-94	100-94	NEW YORK 100-95	100-95
NEW YORK 100-96	100-96	NEW YORK 100-97	100-97	NEW YORK 100-98	100-98	NEW YORK 100-99	100-99	NEW YORK 100-100	100-100

# Bayerische Vereinsbank one of Germany's major banks reports:

Bayerische Vereinsbank Group 30.6.79 (all figures in billion DM)

Total Assets

77.2

Due to Customers

18.7

Due from Customers

17.9

Bonds Issued

42.1

Mortgage and Public Authority Loans

42.3

Capital Resources

1.8

BAYERISCHE VEREINSBANK  
Head Office  
International Division  
Kardinal-Faulhaber-Strasse 1  
D-8000 München 2  
Telephone: (089) 2132-1  
Telex: 529921 bvmd  
SWIFT: BVBE DE MM

BAYERISCHE VEREINSBANK  
INTERNATIONAL S.A.,  
Luxembourg  
17, Rue des Bains  
Boîte Postale 481  
Luxembourg  
Telephone: 428611  
Telex: 2652 bvi lu

UNION BANK OF BAVARIA  
(Bayerische Vereinsbank)  
New York Branch  
430, Park Avenue  
New York  
N.Y. 10022, USA  
Telephone: (212) 758-4664  
Telex: 62 850 ubb uw



BAYERISCHE  
VEREINSBANK  
INCORPORATING BAYERISCHE STAATSBANK AG

New Issue September 1979

This announcement appears in a matter of record only

**THE REPUBLIC OF AUSTRIA**

DM 150,000,000,-  
Private Placement

6% Bearer Bonds of 1979/1984  
7% Bearer Bonds of 1979/1987  
7 1/4% Bearer Bonds of 1979/1989

**BAYERISCHE LANDESBANK KUWAIT FOREIGN TRADING CONTRACTING  
& INVESTMENT CO. (S.A.K.)**



## Euromarket Calm Amid Soaring Gold, Interest Rates

By Carl Gewirtz

U.S. Sept. 9 (HTT) — With the gold touching a feverish 800-ounce last week and dollar rates at record highs and — in part to buy the dollar — to fight U.S. inflation — the calm on foreign-exchange markets was striking.

Financial markets in all needed to ignore yet another monetary crisis. And in Europe and the United States, the possibility of that happening was not being discussed.

A New York bank said the dollar is "prosecuting" while the dollar on London-based foreign exchange said that he was "worried the dollar."

A dramatic run-up in the price of gold has rarely occurred in isolation. It is usually an indication of confidence. This time, however, it appears to be an expression of uneasiness about all paper money, with inflation in all countries much higher this year than in years past. There is also feeling that the metal's price becomes self-generating as price barriers are pierced, buyers are drawn in and short-sellers are forced to buy back their old positions.

A more convincing reasoning is the current fever has been fed by the gold market is that uncertainty about foreign-exchange markets of multinational banks has been temporarily left.

**Credit Demand Rises**  
The liquidity that would be the financing is being asked by domestic business owners," said Arnold Simkin, a London-based economist for Merrill Lynch, "Corporate credit demand in the United States, Europe and Japan is up strongly, forcing companies to use their chips to finance operations rather than to gamble change-rate changes, he said.

In the United States, companies are borrowing to finance what Mr. Simkin called an "involuntary inventory buildup" of extraordinary proportions, running at about a \$30-billion annual rate. Internationally, oil companies are in the process of building their inventories for the coming winter, and oil exporters, a well-placed U.S. bank asserted, have slowed substantially their diversification from the dollar.

On top of all this, the Federal Reserve is not supplying funds to meet the extraordinary increase in the demand for domestic credit, driving the cost of money — interest rates — to record highs and thus also raising the cost of currency speculation.

Finally, coordinated intervention by the Fed and the central banks in West Germany, Switzerland and Japan have kept exchange-rate movements to a narrow daily range. This has not prevented the dollar from slipping — it lost about

1 percent against the Deutsche mark last week and 1.8 percent against the Swiss franc — but the daily erosion has been so modest as to keep any selling momentum from building up.

**Fed Dilemma Seen**

Meanwhile, with prices in the United States increasing at a 14-percent annual rate and unemployment beginning to rise sharply — the jobs rate is 6 percent — most experts believe that the Fed will find itself having to choose between fighting inflation or easing the economic downturn. The most worrisome aspect is that the Fed will have to make its choice in a most political atmosphere, with a presidential election barely a year away.

Another widespread worry is that the Bundesbank will be driven to tighten its anti-inflation policy by raising West German interest rates. At present, there is a hefty 5-percent difference be-

tween Eurodollar rates (three-month money is at 12 1/2 percent) and DM rates (7 1/2 percent), and analysts fear that any narrowing by raising the return on marks could trigger a new run into the mark.

The mark already looks good. With inflation running at around 5 percent, investors can still make a positive return by moving into DM, whereas dollar interest rates, high as they are, still represent a negative return when measured against the rate of inflation.

Against this background, it should be no surprise that the dollar sector of the Eurobond market remained mostly shut. Prices continued to slip and aside from Asahi Optical's \$30-million convertible — the appeal of which is tied to the outlook for the stock on the Tokyo market — there were no fixed-rate dollar issues on offer.

In contrast, floating-rate paper is being sought. Currently on offer are:

• Sumitomo Heavy Industries,

One of the few industrials to tap this market and, in the view of some experts, a harbinger of things to come, the Japanese company is raising \$30 million. Interest on its five-year notes will be pegged at a quarter-point above the offered rate for three-month Eurodollars. It guarantees a minimum coupon of 5 1/2 percent.

• Banco de la Provincia de Buenos Aires, \$30 million of three-year certificates of deposit. Interest will be set at a quarter-point above the London interbank offered rate. The paper is being issued by the Los Angeles agency of the bank, which is wholly owned by the province of Buenos Aires. The bank is Argentina's second largest in terms of assets and deposits and its largest in terms of profitability. California law does not permit agencies of banks to issue certificates of deposit. Subscribers of more than \$3 million will automatically become co-managers of the issue, earning a quarter-percent commission.

• Banco Union, \$30 million of certificates of deposit. This is a private placement issued in denominations of \$250,000. The coupon will be set at a quarter-point above Libor. The paper is redeemable after three years at par, or, at the investor's option, may be held for five years, at which time the redemption price will be 100%.

• Sanwa Bank's Singapore branch is issuing in Asia \$15 million of floating certificates of deposit at a quarter-point above the Singapore interbank offered rate.

• Siam Commercial Bank, \$20 million of five-year floating-rate notes set at a quarter-point above Libor and guaranteeing a minimum coupon of 7 1/2 percent.

• Societe Centrale de Banque, \$20 million of eight-year notes at a quarter-point above Libor with a minimum coupon of 6 1/2 percent.

In Frankfurt, Dresdner Bank, under pressure from the Bundesbank, withdrew its offer to issue 450 million DM of registered (thus

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 1)

## New York Stock Market

By Alexander R. Hammer

NEW YORK, Sept. 9 (NYT) — Stock prices, under the pressure of further increases in interest rates, suffered a sharp break last week before making a modest recovery at week's end.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 13.48 points to finish the week at 874.15, a performance in sharp contrast to its gains in the last few months. On Thursday and Friday, oil stocks led the market to recovery after the announcement of a discovery in Canada's Beaufort Sea.

Since early June the blue chip barometer had soared about 65 points, mostly on heavy institutional buying, often ignoring pessimistic news developments as it moved ahead.

But when market watchers on Tuesday apparently became convinced of the Federal Reserve Board's determination to tighten credit further to discourage borrowing and ease inflationary pressures, the Dow slumped 15.02 points, its biggest drop in almost 10 months. The recent euphoria evident on Wall Street then appeared to go into hiding, at least temporarily.

Most analysts are convinced that the prime lending rate — what banks charge their most credit-worthy corporate customers — will soon rise to 13 percent, or higher, from the present record 12 1/2 percent that many banks announced Friday.

Paul Volcker, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, buttressed Wall Street's concern over further rising interest rates by stating on Wednesday that the central bank intended to continue its efforts to restrain the growth of money and credit.

Also helping to depress the market last week was the continuing advance in the price of gold, traditionally a refuge for nervous capital. Generally, when the dollar price rises, the stock market weakens. The dollar, meanwhile, was weaker against most European currencies.

Leonard Siegel, a vice president of research at Josephthal & Co., said that during recessionary periods "investors seek preservation of capital in defensive equities where earnings could show improvement despite an economic downturn."

### Home Consumption

"As creatures of habit most individuals do not reduce their consumption of food and beverages when the economy turns sour," he said. "In fact, they have a tendency to cut back on outside dining and consume more at home."

The Josephthal executive said that some of the better-situated companies in the food and beverage industries that should do well over the short-term include General Foods, Quaker Oats, Standard Brands, Philip Morris and Anheuser-Busch.

## Commodities: Frenzy in Gold and Silver

By Sue Shellenbarger

CHICAGO, Sept. 9 (AP.DJ) — Record prices in silver and gold futures became almost routine last week as investors, in frenzied trading, chose bullion over paper currencies torn by worldwide inflation.

Daily price limits were stretched, financial requirements for speculators were raised and some trading procedures were streamlined as silver futures seemed to move upward on their own momentum.

By the week's end, after some traders had cashed in their profits, gold futures on New York's Commodity Exchange had gained \$19.90 an ounce for September delivery. Silver futures, showing independent strength, set another record Friday, closing \$1.305 an ounce higher than the previous week. Spot gold on the Comex on Friday at \$337.50 was 53 percent more expensive than at the beginning of the year, and silver at \$11.92 was 99 percent higher.

Conditions were more stable on the Chicago Board of Trade, September wheat futures fell 2 1/2 cents, September corn slipped and September soybeans were off 2 1/4 cents on evidence that this year's crops will be blockbusters.

On the Chicago Mercantile Exchange, live cattle futures rose 2 1/2 cents a pound for October delivery. Prices rebounded from declines early in the week as anticipated seasonal demand by retail food chains failed to materialize.

Live hog futures rose 1 1/2 cents a pound for the October delivery. Again, futures traders' expectations were not fulfilled. An anticipated seasonal post-Labor Day increase in slaughter volume failed to materialize, and cash prices for some cuts of pork continued steady to higher.

On other markets, nearby cotton futures fell 1 1/2 cents a pound as crop conditions in the Cotton Belt appeared favorable. Nearby coffee futures rose 33 cents a pound in quiet trading. Cocoa futures rose 9 1/2 cents a pound amid talk of damage to cacao trees in Brazil, an absence of selling by producing nations, talk of hurricane damage to the cocoa crop in the Dominican Republic, and currency-related factors.

Sugar futures rose 27 cents a pound, also partly in response to damage to sugar-industry plants in the Dominican Republic.

YORK (AP) Weekly Over the Counter market. The high, low and last price for the week with the net change from the previous week's last price. All quotations are for the National Association of Securities Dealers' (NASD) market. Prices are in dollars and cents, unless otherwise indicated. Prices are not to be used for arbitrage or for other purposes without the consent of the NASD.

Symbol	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
Gold	800.00	798.00	800.00	+1.00
Silver	12.00	11.90	12.00	+0.10
Copper	3.50	3.45	3.50	+0.05
Aluminum	1.10	1.08	1.10	+0.02
Zinc	0.85	0.83	0.85	+0.02
Nickel	0.60	0.58	0.60	+0.02
Lead	0.40	0.38	0.40	+0.02
Platinum	10.00	9.80	10.00	+0.20
Palladium	15.00	14.50	15.00	+0.50
Rhodium	20.00	19.50	20.00	+0.50
Iridium	25.00	24.50	25.00	+0.50
Rosin	1.00	0.98	1.00	+0.02
Creosote	0.80	0.78	0.80	+0.02
Stearine	0.60	0.58	0.60	+0.02
Waxes	0.50	0.48	0.50	+0.02
Oil	0.40	0.38	0.40	+0.02
Gasoline	0.30	0.28	0.30	+0.02
Heating Oil	0.20	0.18	0.20	+0.02
Propane	0.10	0.08	0.10	+0.02
Butane	0.05	0.03	0.05	+0.02
Antifreeze	0.02	0.01	0.02	+0.01
Brake Fluid	0.01	0.00	0.01	+0.00
Transmission Oil	0.01	0.00	0.01	+0.00
Motor Oil	0.01	0.00	0.01	+0.00
Grease	0.01	0.00	0.01	+0.00
Latex	0.01	0.00	0.01	+0.00
Rubber	0.01	0.00	0.01	+0.00
Steel	0.01	0.00	0.01	+0.00
Iron	0.01	0.00	0.01	+0.00
Copper Wire	0.01	0.00	0.01	+0.00
Aluminum Wire	0.01	0.00	0.01	+0.00
Zinc Wire	0.01	0.00	0.01	+0.00
Nickel Wire	0.01	0.00	0.01	+0.00
Lead Wire	0.01	0.00	0.01	+0.00
Platinum Wire	0.01	0.00	0.01	+0.00
Palladium Wire	0.01	0.00	0.01	+0.00
Rhodium Wire	0.01	0.00	0.01	+0.00
Iridium Wire	0.01	0.00	0.01	+0.00
Rosin Wire	0.01	0.00	0.01	+0.00
Creosote Wire	0.01	0.00	0.01	+0.00
Stearine Wire	0.01	0.00	0.01	+0.00
Waxes Wire	0.01	0.00	0.01	+0.00
Oil Wire	0.01	0.00	0.01	+0.00
Gasoline Wire	0.01	0.00	0.01	+0.00
Heating Oil Wire	0.01	0.00	0.01	+0.00
Propane Wire	0.01	0.00	0.01	+0.00
Butane Wire	0.01	0.00	0.01	+0.00
Antifreeze Wire	0.01	0.00	0.01	+0.00
Brake Fluid Wire	0.01	0.00	0.01	+0.00
Transmission Oil Wire	0.01	0.00	0.01	+0.00
Motor Oil Wire	0.01	0.00	0.01	+0.00
Grease Wire	0.01	0.00	0.01	+0.00
Latex Wire	0.01	0.00	0.01	+0.00
Rubber Wire	0.01	0.00	0.01	+0.00
Steel Wire	0.01	0.00	0.01	+0.00
Iron Wire	0.01	0.00	0.01	+0.00
Copper Wire	0.01	0.00	0.01	+0.00
Aluminum Wire	0.01	0.00	0.01	+0.00
Zinc Wire	0.01	0.00	0.01	+0.00
Nickel Wire	0.01	0.00	0.01	+0.00
Lead Wire	0.01	0.00	0.01	+0.00
Platinum Wire	0.01	0.00	0.01	+0.00
Palladium Wire	0.01	0.00	0.01	+0.00
Rhodium Wire	0.01	0.00	0.01	+0.00
Iridium Wire	0.01	0.00	0.01	+0.00
Rosin Wire	0.01	0.00	0.01	+0.00
Creosote Wire	0.01	0.00	0.01	+0.00
Stearine Wire	0.01	0.00	0.01	+0.00
Waxes Wire	0.01	0.00	0.01	+0.00
Oil Wire	0.01	0.00	0.01	+0.00
Gasoline Wire	0.01	0.00	0.01	+0.00
Heating Oil Wire	0.01	0.00	0.01	+0.00
Propane Wire	0.01	0.00	0.01	+0.00
Butane Wire	0.01	0.00	0.01	+0.00
Antifreeze Wire	0.01	0.00	0.01	+0.00
Brake Fluid Wire	0.01	0.00	0.01	+0.00
Transmission Oil Wire	0.01	0.00	0.01	+0.00
Motor Oil Wire	0.01	0.00	0.01	+0.00
Grease Wire	0.01	0.00	0.01	+0.00
Latex Wire	0.01	0.00	0.01	+0.00
Rubber Wire	0.01	0.00	0.01	+0.00
Steel Wire	0.01	0.00	0.01	+0.00
Iron Wire	0.01	0.00	0.01	+0.00
Copper Wire	0.01	0.00	0.01	+0.00
Aluminum Wire	0.01	0.00	0.01	+0.00
Zinc Wire	0.01	0.00	0.01	+0.00
Nickel Wire	0.01	0.00	0.01	+0.00
Lead Wire	0.01	0.00	0.01	+0.00
Platinum Wire	0.01	0.00	0.01	+0.00
Palladium Wire	0.01	0.00	0.01	+0.00
Rhodium Wire	0.01	0.00	0.01	+0.00
Iridium Wire	0.01	0.00	0.01	+0.00
Rosin Wire	0.01	0.00	0.01	+0.00
Creosote Wire	0.01	0.00	0.01	+0.00
Stearine Wire	0.01	0.00	0.01	+0.00
Waxes Wire	0.01	0.00	0.01	+0.00
Oil Wire	0.01	0.00	0.01	+0.00
Gasoline Wire	0.01	0.00	0.01	+0.00
Heating Oil Wire	0.01	0.00	0.01	+0.00
Propane Wire	0.01	0.00	0.01	+0.00
Butane Wire	0.01	0.00	0.01	+0.00
Antifreeze Wire	0.01	0.00	0.01	+0.00
Brake Fluid Wire	0.01	0.00	0.01	+0.00
Transmission Oil Wire	0.01	0.00	0.01	+0.00
Motor Oil Wire	0.01	0.00	0.01	+0.00
Grease Wire	0.01	0.00	0.01	+0.00
Latex Wire	0.01	0.00	0.01	+0.00
Rubber Wire	0.01	0.00	0.01	+0.00
Steel Wire	0.01	0.00	0.01	+0.00
Iron Wire	0.01	0.00	0.01	+0.00
Copper Wire	0.01	0.00	0.01	+0.00
Aluminum Wire	0.01	0.00	0.01	+0.00
Zinc Wire	0.01	0.00	0.01	+0.00
Nickel Wire	0.01	0.00	0.01	+0.00
Lead Wire	0.01	0.00	0.01	+0.00
Platinum Wire	0.01	0.00	0.01	+0.00
Palladium Wire	0.01	0.00	0.01	+0.00
Rhodium Wire	0.01	0.00	0.01	+0.00
Iridium Wire	0.01	0.00	0.01	+0.00
Rosin Wire	0.01	0.00	0.01	+0.00
Creosote Wire	0.01	0.00	0.01	+0.00
Stearine Wire	0.01	0.00	0.01	+0.00
Waxes Wire	0.01	0.00	0.01	+0.00
Oil Wire	0.01	0.00	0.01	+0.00
Gasoline Wire	0.01	0.00	0.01	+0.00
Heating Oil Wire	0.01	0.00	0.01	+0.00
Propane Wire	0.01	0.00	0.01	+0.00
Butane Wire	0.01	0.00	0.01	+0.00
Antifreeze Wire	0.01	0.00	0.01	+0.00
Brake Fluid Wire	0.01	0.00	0.01	+0.00
Transmission Oil Wire	0.01	0.00	0.01	+0.00
Motor Oil Wire	0.01	0.00	0.01	+0.00
Grease Wire	0.01	0.00	0.01	+0.00
Latex Wire	0.01	0.00	0.01	+0.00
Rubber Wire	0.01	0.00	0.01	+0.00
Steel Wire	0.01	0.00	0.01	+0.00
Iron Wire	0.01	0.00	0.01	+0.00
Copper Wire	0.01	0.00	0.01	+0.00
Aluminum Wire	0.01	0.00	0.01	+0.00
Zinc Wire	0.01	0.00	0.01	+0.00
Nickel Wire	0.01	0.00	0.01	+0.00
Lead Wire	0.01	0.00	0.01	+0.00
Platinum Wire	0.01	0.00	0.01	+0.00
Palladium Wire	0.01	0.00	0.01	+0.00
Rhodium Wire	0.01	0.00	0.01	+0.00
Iridium Wire	0.01	0.00	0.01	+0.00
Rosin Wire	0.01	0.00	0.01	+0.00
Creosote Wire	0.01	0.00	0.01	+0.00
Stearine Wire	0.01	0.00	0.01	+0.00
Waxes Wire	0.01	0.00	0.01	+0.00
Oil Wire	0.01	0.00	0.01	+0.00
Gasoline Wire	0.01	0.00	0.01	+0.00
Heating Oil Wire	0.01	0.00	0.01	+0.00
Propane Wire	0.01	0.00	0.01	+0.00
Butane Wire	0.01	0.00	0.01	+0.00
Antifreeze Wire	0.01	0.00	0.01	+0.00
Brake Fluid Wire	0.01	0.00	0.01	+0.00
Transmission Oil Wire	0.01	0.00	0.01	+0.00
Motor Oil Wire	0.01	0.00	0.01	+0.00
Grease Wire	0.01	0.00	0.01	+0.00
Latex Wire	0.01	0.00	0.01	+0.00
Rubber Wire	0.01	0.00	0.01	+0.00
Steel Wire	0.01	0.00	0.01	+0.00
Iron Wire	0.01	0.00	0.01	+0.00
Copper Wire	0.01	0.00	0.01	+0.00
Aluminum Wire	0.01	0.00	0.01	+0.00
Zinc Wire	0.01	0.00	0.01	+0.00
Nickel Wire	0.01	0.00	0.01	+0.00
Lead Wire	0.01	0.00	0.01	+0.00
Platinum Wire	0.01	0.00	0.01	+0.00



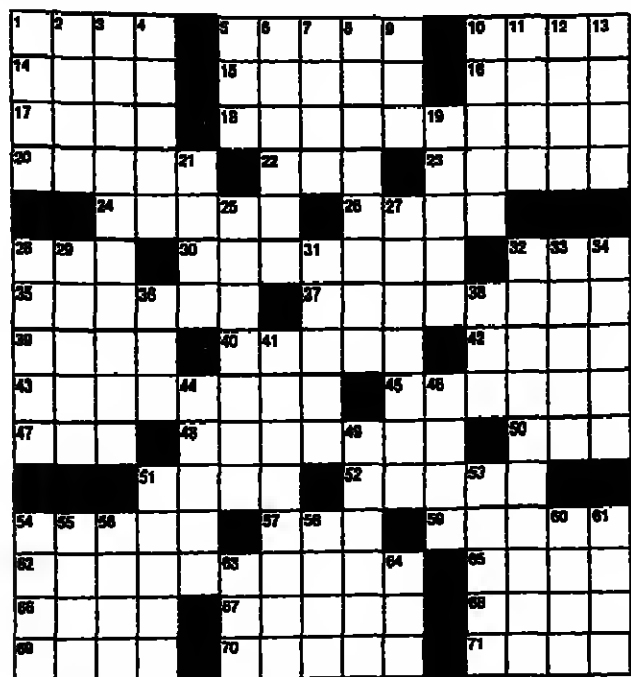
[illegible]





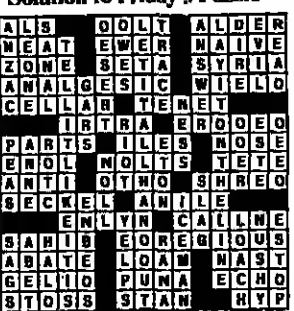


CROSSWORD — By Eugene T. Maleska



- ACROSS**
- 1 Croatian's cousin  
5 Own up  
10 Fearful  
14 Hercule Poirot lead  
15 Ex-president of Italy  
16 Testimonies lady  
17 Swedish pop quartet  
18 Material for cabaret  
20 Picture puzzle  
21 Dauphin's father  
22 Gossipy woman  
24 Live  
26 Off-color  
28 Hockey great  
30 Olympics competitor  
32 "Clown"  
33 Hat or Hattie  
37 Flying formations  
38 Word before or after break  
40 Talk excessively  
42 Suffix with gas and court  
43 Conserves materials, in a way  
45 "Peer Gynt" dancer  
47 Eastern neighbor of Okla.
- DOWN**
- 1 Rocky spot in the Rockies  
2 Dresden's river  
3 Crane like a Dane in Spain  
4 Word with arts and esprints  
5 Casino and South  
6 Scarcity, famine  
7 Prefix with rail and gram
- 8 Oblique  
9 Sauerbrun brew  
10 Victim of an upset in the 40's  
11 Participate, with "be"  
12 Opposite of a party pooper  
13 Icelandic work  
14 Secondary school, in France  
15 Yul'a "kingdom" in 1866  
16 Fastening device  
17 Basically  
18 "Fidelio" is  
19 Delicious person  
20 Opposite of the lion's share  
21 Roaring Twenties character  
22 Harden  
23 President of Syria  
24 Unspecified number  
25 Kauni neckpiece  
26 Access to a paraclete  
27 Elegance in being  
28 Tide term  
29 Shylock's interest  
30 Baby or milk follower  
31 Underground chamber  
32 Spumante  
33 Where a kick hurts to the quick  
34 New Deal loan agency  
35 Red-carpet guests  
36 "The Sun" rises  
37 Kreslin thumbs down  
38 Reckoning at a restaurant  
39 Channel for craft

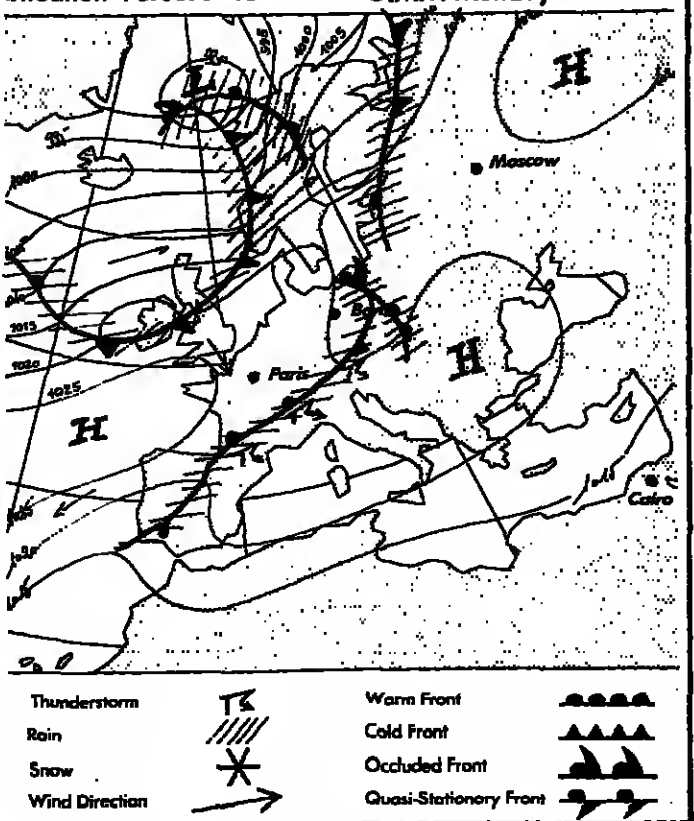
Solution to Friday's Puzzle



WEATHER

City	Temp	Cond	City	Temp	Cond
ALBUQUERQUE	22	Fine	MADRID	26	Fine
AMSTERDAM	21	Overcast	MIAMI	28	Sunny
ANKARA	21	Fine	MILAN	22	Fine
ATHENS	27	Fine	MONTREAL	12	Sunny
BEIRUT	30	Fine	MOSCOW	11	Sunny
BELGRADE	22	Cloudy	MUNICH	14	Fine
BELLEVILLE	22	Cloudy	NEW YORK	18	Clear
BUCAREST	21	Fine	NICE	23	Fine
BUDAPEST	21	Fine	OSLO	17	Showers
CASABLANCA	24	Fine	PARIS	19	Overcast
COPENHAGEN	17	Rain	PRAGUE	24	Fine
COSTA DEL SOL	27	Fine	ROME	26	Fine
DUBLIN	14	Cloudy	SOFIA	22	Fine
EDINBURGH	13	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	15	Rain
FLORENCE	25	Fine	TEL AVIV	24	Fine
FRANKFURT	24	Fine	TOKYO	21	Fine
GENEVA	24	Fine	TUNIS	27	Fine
Helsinki	15	Fine	VIENNA	26	Fine
HOUSTON	—	N.A.	WARSAW	19	Fine
ISTANBUL	22	Fine	WASHINGTON	20	Clear
LAS PALMAS	24	Fine	ZURICH	23	Fine
LEON	23	Overcast			
LOS ANGELES	14	Clear			

Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Monday



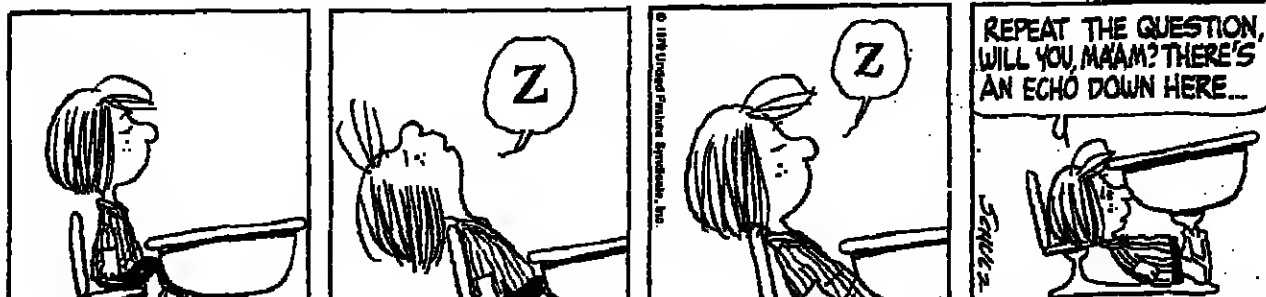
Voodoo Dolls Ease Traffic-Fine Pain

LONDON, Sept. 9 (UPI) — In Britain the people who hand out parking tickets are distinctively uniformed "traffic wardens," and Sue Spear has been successful selling traffic-warden voodoo dolls with five pins and instructions on where to stick them.

She says that a pin in the doll's wrist produces writer's cramp. An expensive parking fine merits a pin through the heart, and a motorist whose car is towed may throw the doll to the pavement and stomp on it.

"They're really intended as a safety measure so that drivers can vent their rage on the dolls before driving off in a temper," she said.

PEANUTS



B. C.



B. L. O. N. D. I. E.



B. E. E. T. L. E.



B. A. I. L. E. Y.



A. N. D. Y.



W. I. Z. A. R. D.



R. E. X.



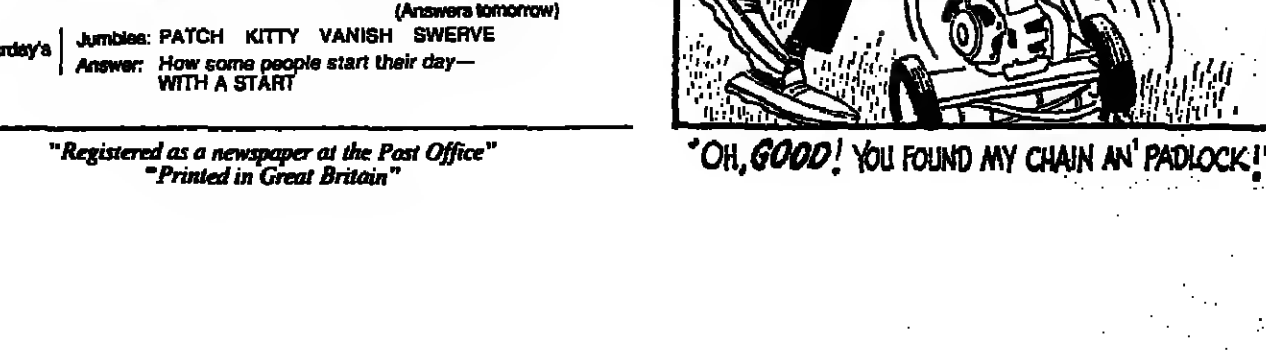
D. O. O. N. E. S. B. U. R. Y.



J. U. M. B. L. E.



D. E. N. N. I. S.



BOOKS

THE GHOST WRITER

By Philip Roth, Farrar, Straus & Giroux, 180 pp. \$8.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

ALMOST as if to celebrate the 20th birthday of his first book, "Goodbye, Columbus," Philip Roth has given us a beautifully intricate novel that fulfills the promise of those early stories. Indeed, the 23-year-old hero of "The Ghost Writer," Nathan Zuckerman, might as well be the author of those stories, so much does he resemble the young Roth trying to break out of the spiritual ghetto of his middle-class, Newark-Jewish upbringing and seeking in the person of an older writer — who resembles a cross between Bernard Malamud and Isaac Bashevis Singer — the love and approval he needs to sustain him in his Delealean flight. But an older, mature Roth is in command of the narrative here — a Roth who knows when to curb his deadly tongue for parody, who restrains his best for outlandish comedy and Kafkaesque hallucination, who senses when to be ironic and when to let pathos speak for itself — and that makes all the difference.

It is not just to adulterate that young Zuckerman visits the woodsy New England retreat of the fastidious and ascetic E.L. Lonoff, though Roth succeeds marvelously in portraying the aristocratic neophyte blundering and tugging at his forelock in the presence of the austere master. Zuckerman has a specific, though symbolic, problem. He has written a story, his most ambitious to date, which is based on an "actual" family quarrel over an inheritance between a widowed mother who wants to use the money to send her twin boys to medical school and her shady, younger brother who wants to buy a downtown parking lot.

Disapproval

Nathan's normally approving father objects to the story on the grounds that it casts good, hard-working Jews in a bad light for the delectation of the goyim. To convince Nathan of his mistake in wanting to publish it, he shows the story to the distinguished judge who once helped Nathan get into college, who in turn writes a letter asking him, among other things: "Why, in a story with a Jewish background, must there be (a) adultery, (b) incessant fighting within a family over money, (c) warped human behavior in general?" What Nathan wants from Lonoff is the encouragement to break the letters of family and tribe in the name of art. So at the end of an evening of literary talk, he asks Lonoff's what's "wrong" with his stories, to which the maestro replies, "Don't worry too much about 'wrong.' Just keep going. You'll get there."

But better still than offering encouragement, Lonoff enacts a wonderfully poignant scene: Nathan to cadoodle on (while standing on his host's desk atop a volume of Henry James' short stories with his ear pressed to the ceiling), in which Lonoff rejects the amorous overtures of a former student who has been sorting his manuscripts. Out of this scene Nathan constructs an overwrought fiction in which the student turns out to be none other than Anne Frank, whom Nathan plans to marry and

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt  
the staff of The New York Times

18,000 Attend Woodstock Festival

NEW YORK, Sept. 9 (AP) — A 10-hour event at a Long Island racetrack yesterday was billed as the reunion concert of the anniversary of Woodstock.

But unlike a decade ago, a crowd was not half as strong, and most of the 18,000 people who came were too young to have attended the original.

The concert featured C. Man, Heat, Stephen Stills, John Sebastian, Paul Butterfield and Danko, among others.

CHESS

By Robert B.

The last refuge of a desperate man is a gambit. When adversity stares you in the face, when nothing but a victory will do you any good, it's time to shake up your opponent with a sacrifice.

With three games left in the Svetozar Gligoric-Ljubomir Ljubojevic match in Belgrade, Gligoric found himself one point down, yearning for the equalizing win and ready to try anything. The gambit he hit upon did offer reasonable chances, but more than that it unnerved Ljubojevic, who first fell into a combination that cost him two pawns and later failed to make use of his resources for a draw in the ending. Who could ask for more?

Gligoric's system with the accelerated 6 P-QR3, BcN6, 7 PxB in conjunction with 9 N-B3, offers White nothing if he proceeds routinely after 9... Q-B2 with 10 B-K2, P-QN3; 11 0-0, B-R3. Gligoric, therefore, ventured the very aggressive 10 Q-Q31, N-B3; 11 P-K4, permitting himself, after 11... PxB, 12 PxB, N-QR4; 13 B-R2, NxB, a gambit with 14 0-0 (14 QxN7, Q-B6ch would not have been sound for White).

It was evident after 17 B-N4 that Gligoric had compensation for his sacrificed pawn in his excellent mobility and attacking chances against the Black king. Ljubojevic's 17... P-B4 was the most secure protection of his kingside, but it left him with a backward KP.

Ljubojevic was not exposed to a direct threat after 20 N-K5, yet his game was constricted and difficult to manage. It was here that he blundered with 20... P-KR3, falling prey to the sharp 21 BxP, with the point that 21... PxB? 22 Q-N3ch, K-R2 (22... K-R1 drops the queen to 23 N-N6ch); 23 Q-N6ch, K-R1; 24 QxPch, K-N1; 25 Q-N6ch, K-R1; 26 B-B3h, NxR; 27 R-K3, N-K7ch; 28 K-R1, N-B5; 29 Q-R6ch, K-N1; 30 R-N3ch forces mate.

To shake off the pressure, Ljubojevic yielded a second pawn with 21... N-N7; 22 P-N, Q-K2; 23 BxN, PxB; 24 Q-Qch; Q-K3 (24... B-K3; 25 Q-Q6h, arriving after the forced 25 Q-Qch, BxQ; 26

WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP

White	Black	White	Black
1-20	21-40	41-60	61-80
21-40	41-60	61-80	81-100
41-60	61-80	61-80	81-100
61-80	81-100	81-100	101-120
81-100	101-120	101-120	121-140
101-120	121-140	121-140	141-160
121-140	141-160	141-160	161-180
141-160	161-180	161-180	181-200
161-180	181-200	181-200	201-220
181-200	201-220	201-220	221-240
201-220	221-240	221-240	241-260
221-240	241-260	241-260	261-280
241-260	261-280	261-280	281-300
261-280	281-300	281-300	301-320
281-300	301-320	301-320	321-340
301-320	321-340	321-340	341-360
321-340	341-360	341-360	361-380
341-360	361-380	361-380	381-400
361-380	381-400	381-400	401-420
381-400	401-420	401-420	421-440
401-420	421-440	421-440	441-460
421-440	441-460	441-460	461-480
441-460	461-480	461-480	481-500
461-480	481-500	481-500	501-520
481-500	501-520	501-520	521-540
501-520	521-540	521-540	541-560
521-540	541-560	541-560	561-580
541-560	561-580	561-580	581-600
561-580	581-600	581-600	601-620
581-600	601-620	601-620	621-640
601-620	621-640	621-640	641-660
621-640	641-660	641-660	661-680
641-660	661-680	661-680	681-700
661-680	681-700	681-700	701-720
681-700	701-720	701-720	721-740
701-720	721-740	721-740	741-760
721-740	741-760	741-760	761-780
741-760	761-780	761-780	781-800
761-780	781-800	781-800	801-820
781-800	801-820	801-820	821-840
801-820	821-840	821-840	841-860
821-840	841-860	841-860	861-880
841-860	861-880	861-880	881-900
861-880	881-900	881-900	901-920
881-900	901-920	901-920	921-940
901-920	921-940	921-940	941-960
921-940	941-960	941-960	961-980
941-960	961-980	961-980	981-1000

حکذا من الاصل







